1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Historical South Arabia ML2

SA 133 421 in the civilized world. The ancients could not do without it, for they required it in the performance of their religion, and when the Egyptians took to embalming their dead the demand increased. Pliny speaks with disapproval of the vast quantities used for secular purposes, and believed that the incense country of Arabia did not produce in a whole year so large a quantity of perfume as was burnt by Nero at the funeral of Poppaea.

H 178 439 137 SA 178 439 We gather also from Pliny and other writers that the organization of the country in ancient times was much as it is to-day. When the trade of Europe and the East began to go by sea, the succession of old South Arabian kingdoms came to an end. Nature stepping in put an end to the incense trade by a process of desiccation, and nowadays incense-bearing trees are rare objects in the Hadhramaut proper.

SA 181 Before I record the scant references to Hadhramaut history to be gleaned from the inscriptions, it will be well to bear in mind the names and approximate locations of the tribes of South Arabia. Eratosthenes says that proceeding in order down the Red Sea coast of Arabia were the Minaeans, Sabaeans, and Katabanaeans. To the east was Chatramotitae. Schoff gives the order on the South Arabian coast from west to east as Himyarites, Sabaeans, Qataban, Hadhramaut, and Habashat. Pliny remarks that the Minaeans were neighbours of Hadhramaut in the interior. Not later than the seventh century B.C. the state of Ausan was paramount in South Arabia. After Ausan fell, the principal power devolved on first Qataban, then Saba, and lastly Himyar.

In point of time the first reference to Hadhramaut is that which occurs in the tenth chapter of the Book of Genesis, but to pursue SA the passage beyond the mere name would soon involve us in legend. UB There were kings of Hadhramaut contemporary with those of Saba, and Saba may have risen to power about 800 B.C. There were fifteen rulers of Saba called *mukarib* (priest) who were followed by seventeen kings of Saba, and then by twenty-six kings of Saba and possessors of Reidan (Zafar near Yerim). Some of the later inscriptions are dated according to a Sabaean era which is presumed to have started about 115 or 114 B.C., from which time begin the kings of Saba and Reidan. How the change took place is not entirely clear, but an inscription which reads "Ilsharh Yahdib and his brother Ya'zil Bayyin the two kings of Saba and Reidan sons of Fara' king of Saba" suggests that the change of title SA was a peaceful affair perhaps due to the need of being by the sea.

648 643 There appear to have been close relations between Hadhramaut and the Minaeans, as a son of the Minaean king was king of Hadhramaut. There is an inscription in Ma'in recording the building of some towers dedicated to 'Athtar Dhu Qabd by the king of the Hadhramaut, in which he refers to the son of his brother, the king of Ma'in, which also indicates a close connection between the two people.

000 product of the " honeydew " type,[1] which would account for its unusual taste and odour.

Commercial Value.—The honey was submitted to two firms of merchants in London who reported respectively as follows :—

(1) " We thank you for your letter and sample of honey, which we have examined. Although the body is quite good, we think you will agree that it leaves much to be desired with regard to flavour.

" At the moment England is so well served with honey of agreeable flavour that it seems doubtful if this honey could be imported to any material benefit. We can buy Jamaica honey, which is good both in colour and flavour, at 26s. per cwt. landed London, so you will appreciate that the value of the present honey would have to be decidedly below this figure. We think you will be well advised to inform your friend that there is little likelihood of an opening on the London market."

(2) " This honey appears to be of a good flavour, but at the present moment there is such a large stock of honey available of all kinds that it would be difficult to find a market for a fresh quality from a new origin."

The latter firm mentioned that Colonial honey was currently selling on the London market at prices ranging from 25s. to 40s. per cwt., according to quality. It will be observed that there is a difference of opinion with regard to the flavour of the honey, but it may be pointed out that the taste is undoubtedly such as would not appeal to the ordinary consumer in this country.

439 263 *Remarks.*—From the trade reports quoted above it will be seen that the possibility of disposing of this honey in the United Kingdom is very doubtful, in view of the large supplies of ordinary honey of good quality available on the market. Furthermore, it is probable that such dextro-rotatory honey would be regarded with suspicion, whilst its unattractive flavour and odour would be further obstacles to its sale.

Livestock.

556 231 The wealth of the Beduins lies principally in their livestock, consisting of camels, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Camels and donkeys are reared for transport purposes. The selling of animals is a regular feature of the fairs which are held all over the country at the many shrines of saints. The Qu'aiti Government estimates the number of camels in the country at 20,000.

231 232 Sheep and goats are raised for milk and meat. Cattle, though not plentiful, are not uncommon. An outbreak of rinderpest had killed 60 head of cattle at Hajarein at the time of our visit, and this was considered a very heavy loss. Heald states a decoction of

[1] This is not ordinary honey originating in floral nectar, but is produced by the bee from secretions of leaves and sometimes from secretions deposited by insects.

by men and also serve for fodder. It is sold by *ma'bar*, a basket of about 30 to 40 lb. The price for eight baskets is from one to three dollars.

Hanīt (cooked and dried *tamad* fish). About fifteen to twenty *bahars* of this are made a day in Mukalla and sold for local and up country consumption.

Safīf (dried *tarnak* and *tamad* fish). This used to be made only from the *tarnak* but now includes *tamad* as well.

Lakhm (dried shark). A great deal is prepared in Mukalla and one *frasila* costs one and a half to two and a-half dollars.

Rīsh (shark fins). A certain amount of these are exported to China.

The fish manufactories have been removed from the town of Mukalla, a sanitary measure for which credit is due to Sultan 'Umar. The drying-grounds and godowns for *wazīf* are situated beyond Therb, the camel park, outside the western gate. Here too there are old fish-oil tanks. The drying of fish for human consumption takes place at Al Khalf, east of the town, and here large godowns for storage and export are in process of completion. Dried fish forms a staple article of diet of the population. It is also a valuable manure and a widely-used fodder for animals. The extent of this coastal industry may be judged by the millions of gulls lining the seashore and the ever-pervading smell in the coastal towns.

Mr. Heald, referring to the fish-curing industry, writes " Along the coast in the various villages, a primitive fish-curing industry was carried on for sale in the interior, which consisted merely of digging a hole about one yard deep and half a yard broad, lined with stone; in this, wood was burnt and then the large-sized fish were placed in the hot ashes and covered over and left for 24 hours, afterwards taken out and sent up to the interior for sale. I was informed that the cured fish would keep for a considerable length of time, but, as a word of warning to intending travellers in this country, I strongly advise them not to allow any of their luggage especially bedding to be put on the same camel carrying the fish, as the smell was abominable and tainted everything it came into contact with. The Beduins on the journey fed their camels with the small sun dried fish and also partook of the same themselves without any attempt at cooking."

Visit of Agricultural and Geological Experts in 1919.

Agricultural Report.

At the request of the Sultan, then Sir Ghalib bin 'Awadh, K.C.I.E., experts were obtained from Egypt to examine and report on the agricultural and mineral possibilities of certain parts of his territory

505 Agent, 'Abdulla Lalljee. These Lines call at both Mukalla and Shihr on the line Aden—Mukalla—Shihr—Mukalla—Aden. Apart from these two Lines the principal cargo traffic is taken by dhows. The normal number of dhows entering and leaving Mukalla a year is 300-400 which includes 70 or 80 big buggalows from Bombay. Dhows come from Gulf ports, Oman, Basra, Sur, Utubi, Kuweit, Hindi Kwati, Karachi, Bombay, Aden, Red Sea ports, Zanzibar, and the Somali coast, and leave for the same places. When there is much grain the number increases to 400 or 500.

A combined service of the Rotterdam Lloyd, Netherland M.V.S., and Blue Funnel Line provides eight calls a year each way on the line Suez—Singapore and Singapore—Suez. The ships call each way once a month except during the south-west monsoon when big ships cannot anchor. Ships of the Bombay—Persia line call on the route Calcutta—Bombay—Jedda about eight times each way except during the pilgrim season when they only call on the homeward voyage from Red Sea ports. The agent for both these services is 'Abdulla Lalljee.

During the last three years one Russian ship has called, and Italian ships call occasionally when the Bombay—Persia line ships cannot.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCE OF THE HADHRAMAUT.

Finance.

431. All finance is in the hands of the merchants. Seven lakhs of rupees come from Java every month direct or via Aden. The 439 greater part of this is in drafts on Bombay which are sold in 457 Mukalla for cash. Indian and the more important Arab merchants deal in them, and ordinarily charge no commission as the drafts form an easy and cheap method of remittance. If, however, money is scarce locally, about four annas per cent. of rupees is charged. Money goes out to Aden and Bombay and is remitted through the merchants, who write letters to their agents at those places to obtain drafts. Dollars move freely to the interior and, if the exchange is good, come from there. The caravans which take the goods to the interior bring the dollars back, and this, apart from honey, firewood, and fodder, is about all that is carried from the interior to Mukalla. The dollars are exported from Mukalla to Aden if the exchange is more favourable there, and on the other hand if there is a shortage of dollars in Mukalla, or if the dollar is cheaper in Aden than in Mukalla, they are brought in. Omani and other dhow traders bring goods and take out money in cash. When the Imam imposed a duty on dollars imported to the Yemen there was a flow of dollars from Mukalla to Shibam and thence along the caravan route to San'ā. Dollars in Mukalla are usually two pice or upwards more than in Aden,

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

436 but never less, though sometimes they are equal. Transfer of
439 bullion is more common from Mukalla to Aden than from Aden
457 to Mukalla.

Interest.

1152 Money can be had at 10 per cent. interest on mortgages, and
426 a few of the big Arabs obtain their wealth from this source. Goods are sold on a period of one month's credit and a percentage is calculated on this basis. Sometimes when cultivators have been unable to sell their tobacco the merchants have to wait for their payment for two to six months, and charge four to eight annas per cent. on the goods, or one rupee on people who are unable to pay for a long time. In Shibam 5 per cent. interest is charged on borrowed money. Interest transactions are of course disguised in order to avoid the Quranic precepts against usury.

Foreign Trade.

439 The total value of the foreign trade (in merchandise) of the Hadhramaut in 1352 is estimated at over Rs.6,000,000. The chief exports are: tobacco, honey and fish products. The chief imports are: dates, flour, rice, goats and sheep, piece goods, simsim, jowari and kerosene.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	*Rate.*	*Value.* (1353 prices.)
Fish products: *Sermai* (split and salted fish) pieces.	10,000 to 15,000	$28 to 60 per 100	$2,800 to $4,200
Goats and sheep, Nos. ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 6 or 7 each	Rs. 120,000.
Dates. Basra. *Qosra* ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 6/8	Rs. 110,000
Oman, *Jerab* (six *frasilas*)	1,000	Rs. 6	Rs. 6,000
Flour, bags	10,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	French Rs. 10/4 Karachi Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11/-	Rs. 102,500
Rice, bags	75,000 to 85,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 11/-	Rs. 825,000
Building Poles (*boribes*), scores.	400 to 500	Rs. 7–25 a score according to quality.	*
Simsim, bags	15,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 60–67 a *bahar* of 570 lbs.	Rs. 900,000
Jowari, bags	70,000 to 80,000	Rs. 6–8·8	Rs. 420,000
Piece Goods Japanese bales	1,000	Rs. 130	Rs. 130,000
Others ...	Very few		
Kerosene, cases	26,000 to 30,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 6	Rs. 156,000
Petrol, cases	1,200 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 9	Rs. 10,800.
Tea, cases of 90 to 100 lb.	1,200 to 1,300 Mukalla & Shihr.	Up to Rs. 3 a lb.	Rs. 125,000
Coffee, bags of 8–10 *frasilas*	1,500	Jelal, Rs. 7 Majbura, Rs. 2–3	Rs. 80,000

* None imported in 1353.

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM 1

Exports of Merchandise.

			Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
H 431	Fish products: (dried shark).	*Lakhs*	Little only	Rs. 1/6 a *frasila*	(1353 *prices*)
	Safif (dried *Tarnak* and *Tamad* fish), cases of 2 cwt.		2,000 to 3,000	$15 a case	$30,000 to $45,000
	Rish (shark fins) *frasilas* of 30 lb.		1,500	$4 a *frasila*	$6,000
	Tobacco (Hamumi)	*Bahars*	*5,000 to 6,000	Rs. 25–80 according to quality.	Rs. 500,000
	Honey, lb.	...	60,000		Rs. 100,000

* Not all exported, but the bulk.

H 438 / 431 The great bulk of the Hadhramaut trade is sea-borne. Shibam is the principal centre for land-borne trade into the Hadhramaut. The goods that come into that town from the interior are, ghee, jowari, wheat, barley, coffee berries, honey, oil, oilcakes, raisins, almonds, cotton, blankets, spinning cloth and animals. Most of these are domestic products and products of other parts of the Aden Protectorate, but coffee berries come from Yafa' and San'ā, and raisins and almonds particularly from San'ā. There is not a great deal of traffic from San'ā, but if the Shibam crops are not good the traffic increases. A moderate number of firearms and ammunition enter the Hadhramaut from the Yemen and Nejran through Shibam.

H 431 / A 439 As the bulk of the trade of the Hadhramaut is with Aden, the following tables provided by the Trade Registration Office are of interest. Unfortunately the figures for the Hadhramaut ports and districts are not separated from other places under the heading Arabian Gulf Ports. These " ports " are, Hadhramaut: Mukalla, Shihr, Du'an, Dis, Gheil Ba Wazir, Qus'eir, Burum, Hami, Meifa and Hajr; and other ports: Shuqra, Habban, Seihūt, Dhofar, 'Irqa, Maqatein, Bir 'Ali, Ahwar, Balihaf, Qishn, Soqotra Island, Ras Seilan and Murbat.

N A 4351

Telegrams C:S (1934) 15/1/1936 MM2 Resettlement MM2 Aden NM 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ADEN FROM ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	Denomination.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	Nos.	—	—	—	—	869	2,796	—	—	—	—
Books and printed matters	Cwt.	31	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk and Lime ...	"	6,883	9,123	13,690	18,841	17,581	[illegible]	7,707	7,498	7,889	9,736
Coffee	"	—	—	63	1,138	83	1,144	167	1,826	—	—
Cordage and Rope ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	4,161	—	—
Drugs, etc., Aloes ...	"	—	—	116	2,023	89	1,574	136	2,131	213	3,016
" " Asafoetida	"	54	1,800	31	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, other sorts ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	—	—
Dyeing, other sorts ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,800
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	"	6,800	46,980	6,377	39,453	3,960	31,144	7,019	38,779	11,389	89,270
" " salted ...	"	2,080	10,232	3,861	16,894	1,927	10,482	2,730	10,307	2,987	22,719
" Maws and Sharkfins.	"	1,143	44,519	1,277	39,837	1,134	36,396	1,146	38,138	1,666	31,944
Dates, wet	Tons	90	13,287	242	17,209	18	1,861	72	6,488	194	10,600
Furniture of wood ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,714	—	—	—	—
Grain, Jowari and Bajri	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,474
Grain, Rice	"	6	1,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic	Cwt.	—	—	85	2,636	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Incense	"	6,864	143,743	10,819	180,435	6,316	68,900	2,521	26,165	4,616	41,588
" other sorts	"	2,914	71,244	431	8,344	650	11,906	235	3,611	886	7,075
Hides, raw	Tons	4	1,770	7	2,633	11	3,980	—	—	—	—
Skins, raw	"	17	21,083	6	6,682	9	6,721	6	3,116	6	4,297
Jewellery, Plate of Gold and Silver	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,025
Leather, manufactured other sorts	Cwt.	33	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manures	Tons	33	1,262	—	—	—	—	162	1,482	—	—
Mats and Mattings ...	Sq. Yds.	30,160	9,[illegible]10	34,490	8,175	29,220	9,721	23,040	5,594	25,200	6,220
Fish Oil	Gls.	—	—	—	—	2,532	1,433	2,621	1,346	13,172	6,700
Perfumery	Value	—	—	—	1,020	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions—Olive ...	Cwt.	87	5,120	20	1,169	—	—	—	—	24	1,235
" Vinegar ...	Gls.	4,312	4,236	8,072	4,961	4,434	4,047	8,187	3,794	3,068	2,314

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ADEN FROM ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS—*continued*.

Articles.	*Denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—other sorts ...	Cwt.	278	9,027	302	14,287	218	11,877	186	8,059	220	9,191
Shells, Mother of Pearl ...	,,	404	14,476	200	6,146	309	7,987	420	8,968	507	5,542
Spices—Dry Ginger ...	,,	70	1,993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, —Black Pepper ...	,,	—	—	—	—	35	1,200	—	—	—	—
Stones and Marble ...	Tons	51	1,050	176	4,780	187	3,368	—	—	—	—
Cotton, Raw	,,	7	4,047	3	1,802	10	1,789	4	1,515	—	—
,, Twist	Lb.	3,600	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Canvas ...	Yds.	1,600	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyed Piece Goods ...	,,	111,270	48,140	146,970	55,835	167,310	39,915	168,490	30,716	144,674	23,335
Jute Gunny Bags ...	No.	13,540	3,824	8,500	2,009	6,320	1,350	—	—	—	—
Wool Blankets	,,	3,528	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Carpets and Rugs...	,,	2,800	10,398	1,120	2,480	—	—	—	—	2,660	1,950
Artificial silk piece goods	Yds.	3,300	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,301,600	758,215	1,672,496	514,982	2,150,708	536,263	2,023,271	368,148	1,557,360	252,527
Toys, other sorts... ...	Value	—	—	—	—	—	2,128	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars	Nos.	8	7,200	4	8,800	3	4,065	1	1,900	2	1,600
Ships, and parts of ...	Value	—	3,620	—	3,475	—	4,795	—	1,135	—	1,160
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	149	4,452	121	3,695	—	—	121	6,780	73	3,131
Firewood	Tons	2,165	29,092	1,814	23,793	1,342	15,158	2,176	24,177	1,737	18,635
Wood, manufactured ...	Value	—	3,021	—	2,268	—	—	—	1,407	—	—
All other articles ...	,,	—	4,446	—	6,810	—	4,269	—	2,033	—	1,313
Total Merchandise ...	Rs.		1,305,228		980,241		846,457		598,092		523,466
Treasure, Gold	,,		88,665		55,130		95,925		75,465		32,685
,, Silver	,,		463,758		493,078		594,471		359,231		368,765
Total Treasure	,,		552,423		548,208		690,396		434,696		401,450
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS	,,		1,857,651		1,528,449		1,536,853		1,032,788		924,616

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
74
Aden

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ADEN TO ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Articles.	Denomination.	1929–30.		1930–31.		1931–32.		1932–33.		1933–34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	Nos.	3,980	77,239	2,012	25,540	6,531	61,278	7,533	63,010	5,677	42,962
Apparel	Value	—	2,317	—	1,315	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and ammunition ...	,,	—	5,495	—	23,718	—	29,924	—	19,533	—	29,409
Building materials ...	Cwt.	—	—	536	2,025	411	1,536	699	2,029	551	1,874
Books and printed matters	,,	46	1,813	51	2,200	75	3,035	41	1,669	37	1,971
Chemicals, etc.	Value	—	3,106	—	9,845	—	3,079	—	1,954	—	2,619
Coffee	Cwt.	2,900	122,035	4,667	123,951	3,507	74,806	3,385	63,956	4,538	91,774
Cordage and Rope ...	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	1,068	—	—
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value	—	5,569	—	5,045	—	4,288	—	5,463	—	5,069
Dyeing and Tanning substances	Cwt.	956	51,411	1,399	56,246	1,161	48,464	1,206	57,218	1,311	71,449
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	—	5,834	—	5,947	—	6,038	—	8,616	—	7,455
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	Cwt.	744	7,932	1,148	9,828	2,206	14,359	746	3,225	—	—
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	Tons	15	1,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh onions	Cwt.	1,244	7,442	872	4,397	655	3,316	549	2,301	1,539	4,825
Fruit and Vegetables, dried, salted, etc. ...	Tons	191	28,195	158	14,127	163	13,751	182	13,332	86	8,369
Furniture	Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,551	—	1,616
Glassware	,,	—	11,611	—	6,112	—	6,643	—	7,721	—	6,124
Grain and Pulse	Tons	6,610	1,034,800	5,235	667,720	3,487	342,915	3,630	271,113	3,507	275,268
Gum and Resins ...	Cwt.	—	—	26	1,021	—	—	123	2,560	144	3,585
Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	—	39,405	—	26,364	—	26,987	—	37,769	—	30,350
Instruments	,,	—	16,995	—	2,969	—	2,110	—	4,350	—	2,196
Machinery	,,	—	5,299	—	52,831	—	5,000	—	24,127	—	8,135
Fish manures	Tons	38	2,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metals, Brass wrought ...	Cwt.	55	2,300	34	1,182	—	—	—	—	—	—

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1
75
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1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2 Aden MM1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ADEN TO ARABIAN GULF PORTS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Articles.	*Denomination.*	*1929–30.*		*1930–31.*		*1931–32.*		*1932–33.*		*1933–34.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals, Copper wrought...	Cwt.	41	1,370	—	—	47	1,707	115	5,677	95	3,451
„ Iron wrought ...	Tons	24	14,118	28	15,628	55	17,618	59	22,822	71	29,212
Oils	Gls.	180,721	206,596	126,319	171,293	91,679	131,275	1,114,731	153,360	112,676	126,152
Oil cakes	Tons	14	1,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paints and Painters' materials	Cwt.	38	1,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,345
Paper and pasteboard ...	„	1,443	9,643	980	6,137	1,673	9,759	1,191	7,119	1,645	9,049
Perfumery	Value	—	1,757	—	3,325	—	5,044	—	4,739	—	4,720
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores	Cwt.	8,313	263,017	7,482	190,747	8,333	212,028	8,248	215,932	8,162	197,420
Rubber, manufactured	Value	—	7,047	—	4,415	—	4,790	—	2,982	—	2,467
Seeds	Tons	447	129,509	603	146,345	436	76,785	411	77,494	396	49,362
Soap	Cwt.	740	16,877	826	15,881	795	15,344	1,169	18,875	819	11,670
Spices	„	3,961	126,776	5,631	161,362	4,929	82,203	4,836	72,408	3,774	51,907
Stationery	Value	—	8,091	—	2,308	—	3,197	—	2,605	—	2,930
Sugar	Tons	1,151	243,194	1,212	189,344	1,247	182,832	914	120,144	1,304	157,408
Tallows	Cwt.	90	1,394	179	3,240	291	3,477	98	1,367	79	1,023
Tea	Lb.	11,197	10,420	12,791	10,873	21,730	15,670	12,327	9,341	8,156	4,522
Cotton, Raw	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,136	—	—
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	Lb.	178,170	181,179	285,808	218,447	241,298	133,775	314,191	139,109	189,366	71,263
Cotton Piece goods, gray	Yds.	1,064,087	259,666	1,288,556	221,183	1,823,873	241,066	1,500,720	203,303	1,101,546	139,425
„ „ white	„	21,086	6,469	35,400	8,490	42,240	8,314	32,410	5,660	19,430	2,606
„ „ dyed	„	835,496	312,897	787,701	261,855	892,452	223,528	1,456,897	301,104	1,392,115	259,298
Cotton Thread	Lb.	4,610	3,958	2,880	1,727	6,602	3,277	7,650	3,424	6,178	2,638
Cotton, manufactured ...	„	3,458	1,822	5,410	3,221	2,688	1,637	3,579	2,256	3,570	2,890

Haberdashery	Value	—	14,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute, manufactured ...	„	—	5,077	—	1,853	—	2,889	—	1,996	—	1,386
Silk mixed with other materials	Yds.	—	—	2,700	2,160	—	—	—	—	3,900	1,025
Silk Piece goods	„	12,550	14,100	2,012	1,518	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool carpets and Rugs	Lb.	3,864	6,710	1,624	2,260	2,408	5,620	4,270	7,655	3,360	6,432
Wool, manufactured ...	„	1,848	1,720	4,410	1,720	3,584	1,939	—	—	5,950	2,448
Tobacco, unmanufactured	„	121,912	21,761	98,616	18,935	160,832	17,138	98,336	17,259	80,612	12,264
„ manufactured	„	8,554	10,239	6,535	9,056	7,308	7,652	11,735	9,773	9,331	10,700
Toys	Value	—	1,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars, etc.	No.	39	56,925	17	22,623	19	32,135	19	26,555	17	18,154
Parts of Motor-cars ...	Value	—	12,514	—	13,797	—	5,841	—	8,809	—	3,726
Wood, other timber ...	C. Tons	84	7,668	132	5,424	260	6,955	64	2,900	121	3,958
Wood manufacture ...	Value	—	1,705	—	—	—	1,243	—	1,071	—	2,734
All other articles ...	„	—	35,743	—	47,185	—	29,829	—	35,215	—	22,995
Total merchandise ...	Rs.		3,429,438		2,803,733		2,132,395		2,074,655		1,812,400
Treasure, silver	„		1,658,441		2,198,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024
„ currency notes			—		3,000		—		—		—
Total Treasure	Rs.		1,658,441		2,201,410		1,341,733		985,787		853,024
Grand Total ...	Rs.		5,087,879		5,005,143		3,474,128		3,060,442		2,665,424

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Aden MM1
77
N 439
A 439

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Distribution of Trade.

IMPORTS.

439 *British Empire.*

Aden	Bulk of imports.
Berbera	30,000 goats and sheep.
East African Coast	Building poles, simsim, jowari.
Zanzibar	Building poles, simsim, jowari.
Karachi	Flour.
Bombay	Rice.
Mahri Coast	*Wazif, sermai* 10,000 to 15,000 *per annum.*

Persian Gulf.

Basra	Dates, jowari.
Oman	Dates.

EXPORTS.

British Empire.

Aden	Tobacco, 98 per cent., honey, fish products (a little).
Zanzibar	Fish products, *lakhm.*
East Africa	*Safif.*
Mauritius	*Safif* (little).
India	*Safif.*
Colombo	*Hanit* (very little now), *safif.*
Bombay	Honey, fish products.

Foreign countries.

Java	Greatest part of honey crop.
Red Sea Ports	Tobacco, 2 per cent.
China	Shark fins.

CHAPTER X.

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF THE QU'AITI STATE.

442 In most of the western states of the Protectorate the ruling family is originally of foreign extraction. The 'Abdali Sultan, the Haushabi Sultan, the Upper 'Aulaqi Sheikh, the Lower 'Aulaqi Sultan, the 'Amir of Dhāla, all belong to dynasties founded by men who were originally Governors on behalf of the Imam of San'ā and who succeeded in throwing off their allegiance and establishing their independence. The 'Alawi Sheikh, too, is said to be descended from a Governor of the Imam, subordinate to the ancestor of the Haushabi. The Fadhli dynasty is said to be about three hundred years old and Turkish in origin. The Wāhidi Sultan is, according to local account, descended from a member of the Qureish who settled in the country, and the 'Irqa Sheikh is descended from a holy man who settled at 'Irqa and became "canonized" after his death.

651
459

Description of the main heads of Taxation and their yield.

Customs.

Export duties :—

Honey.—Rs. 12,000 *per annum*.

Fish products (exports and imports).—Rs. 4,000 to Rs.5,000 *per annum*.

Tobacco Excise.—Until a year or two ago the collection of excise at Gheil ba Wazir was farmed for $85,000, the equivalent to Rs.1,70,000. The lessee became bankrupt and present revenue is equivalent to Rs.80,000.

Rent of tobacco lands.—Two or three years ago Rs.60,000, present yield Rs.40,000.

Imported tobacco monopoly.—Rs. 1,200 *per annum*.

Internal transit dues on loaded camels, Mukalla and Shihr.—Rs.73,000 to Rs.75,000 *per annum*.

Internal transit dues on loaded camels, Shibam (farmed) $12,000.

Revenues of Du'an province.—$15,000.

Total Receipts.

	Mukalla.		Shihr[2].
1348	Rs. 3,50,000[1]	1348	Rs. 82,000
1349	„ 2,87,000	1349	„ 82,000
1350	„ 2,80,000	1350	„ 82,000
1351	„ 2,75,000	1351	„ 82,000
1352	„ 2,65,000	1352	„ 82,000

Note—[1]. Up to 1348 inclusive the Mukalla Customs were farmed at a yearly rental of Rs. 3,50,000 of which Rs. 50,000 was paid in advance and the rest in twelve equal monthly instalments.

[2]. The Customs at Shihr are farmed. As from 1st Muharram 1353 the rental has been increased to Rs. 11,000 *per mensem* as it was realized that the lessee was making a large profit.

Customs Tariff.

The following shows the rates of duty on the principal imports and exports at Mukalla on the 29th Dhu'l Hijja 1352 :—

Imports.

Foodstuffs.—8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Other articles.—5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following tariff was brought into force on the 1st Muharram 1353 :

Imports.

Foodstuffs, piece-goods, dates, firewood, building wood, passengers' new goods, etc. General rate of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sugar in addition to *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent. : Re.1 per cwt. or Rs. 2 per bag.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM1 Hadhramaut MM2

Ghee : Rs.2 per kerosene tin of 4-gallon capacity.

Gingli, ground nut and other oils : Re.1 per kerosene tin of 4 gallon capacity.

Kerosene and petrol : Re.1 per case.

Qurans and religious works : free.

Fish products :

Lakhm (dried shark) : 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Wazif (dried fish for manure and cattle food) from beyond Qu'aiti dominions (i.e., Mahri coast) : 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sermai (split and salted fish) : 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

At Shihr there are no specific duties but a uniform *ad valorem* rate of 8 per cent.

Exports.

Honey in comb	Annas 4 per *Qasa* of about 4 lb.
	Annas 8 per *Qasa* of about 7 lb.
Honey, liquid	Rs.8 per case of two tins of about 60 lb. weight (*Sabib*).
Fish products :	
Sifa (Fish oil)	Annas 4 per four-gallon tin.
Safif (dried *tarnak* and *tamad* fish).	Annas 8 per cwt. or Re.1 per case of about 2 cwt.
Rish (shark fins)	Annas 4 per *frasila* of 20 lb.
Lime	Annas 8-12 per bag of three *frasilas*.

Excise Duties.

Hamumi tobacco (Gheil ba Wazir) : Rs. 17 per *bahar* of 300 English pounds.

Hamumi tobacco (other places) : duty farmed.

Wharfage Duties.

On every package imported or exported at Mukalla : Anna 1.

Registration Duties.

On every deed of sale of house property in Mukalla : 6 per cent. of price.

Municipal Dues.

Mukalla.

On each shop in bazaar streets, Scavenging tax	As.8 *per mensem*.
On each stall in vegetable market	Rs.5 *per mensem*.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Indonesia OB1
Arabs

This is not merely a phenomenon of recent times; formerly also Arab immigrants for the most part settled for good in the Netherlands-Indies. Thus there are now many Arab families who have lived in the Netherlands-Indies for generations and have proportionately become more numerous. In this " nucleus " group and amongst the children of new-comers' families there is a natural equality of men and women. These groups are so large that the entire Arab community, " nucleus " immigrants' children together with the almost solely male immigrants, has a lesser shortage of women than the other non-indigenous population groups in the Netherlands-Indies, and this has also been the case in former years. Among the European population the excess of males over females was only reduced in 1930 by the recently increased immigration of European women.

The gradually rising birth-rate for immigrants' children and for children of Arabs themselves born here, has produced a very large group of minors who will, in due course, when they become adult, greatly exceed the present numbers of middle-aged adults. An increase in the procreative capacity of the Arab population group is therefore to be expected and thus also, after some time, a corresponding increase in the Arab population group.

2. *Occupations.*—The Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies come almost without exception from the Hadhramaut. The principal means of subsistence of most Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies is trade, in various forms, and principally trading in batiks and sarongs. Pekalongan and Sole are the centres of their batik trade. Some, like the Chinese, do business in haberdashery in Middle and East Java. Like the Chinese they also form a link between the European retailer and the native. They try to hawk various goods for large profits amongst the native population. This, however, is usually very risky for them. They deliver goods generally to the less substantial buyers on easy payment terms. Bankruptcies occur often among the Arabs. Then their insolvent estates must be saved by the College for the Administration of Intestate Estates (Wees- and Boedelkamer). Many Arabs are money-lenders either openly or in a disguised form. The coastal trade with sailing ships was formerly largely in Arab hands; but this now means little to them. Agriculture, handicrafts and occupations for which a certain education is essential, are only in exceptional cases carried out by them. There are also among the Arabs some wholesale merchants, landowners and estate-owners; the latter own extensive landed property and tea estates.

3. *Trade with the Hadhramaut.*—So far as we know there are, generally speaking, no trade relations between the Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies and the Hadhramaut. The only close contact with the Hadhramaut is through their families there; they regularly send money and other necessities for their maintenance.

[163] I
H 167 437 I 563 441 426 423
H 439 457 I 439

H 167 12,000 at 50, and more than 12,000 at 15. To-day the estimated number of the community in Singapore is 580, made up as follows :—

M 162 167

Born in Hadhramaut		*Born in Singapore:*		*Children above 10 years*
Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*say*
120	20	160	180	100

M [163] The females born in Singapore are of mixed race with Arab, Malay, Javanese, Bugis, and Chinese blood. It may be presumed that this remark applies to some of the males born in Singapore and most of the children.

H 167 463 M 162 167 563 The number of Hadhramaut Arabs in Singapore to-day is about 10 per cent. less than in 1925. This reduction is attributed chiefly to the slump which caused some members of the community formerly resident in Singapore to move to neighbouring countries, and principally Java. The Hadhramis in Singapore are principally occupied as

1. House, land, and estate proprietors.
2. Kain Batik (cloth) dealers.
3. Miscellaneous professions including importers of merchandise from Arabia.
4. Brokers.
5. Religious teachers and *Imams*.

M 563 H 167 The community for its size is the wealthiest in Singapore owing to its large holdings in house, land, and estate property. Lee Warner (Geographical Journal, March 1931) says that "whole streets in Singapore and Penang are owned by wealthy Hadhramis, mainly of the Kathīri tribes." The community, probably owing to the religious objection to interest, invests its profits in land and house property.

The 13 principal individuals or families represented in Singapore own property valued at 21,800,000 Straits dollars, equivalent to about £2,544,000. Out of this amount the wealth of one family is estimated alone at 10,000,000 Straits dollars, equivalent to nearly £1,170,000. Two other fortunes also run into millions of dollars.

M 439 H 439 Trade with the Hadhramaut, or more accurately with Arabia, is not carried on on a large scale. It is confined to: *Exports:* cloth (Kain Batik), sandalwood, incense, crockery, and brassware. *Imports:* ghee, honey, Arab incense, native medicines and herbs, rosaries, and Arab coffee.

M 563 H 186 Regarding the part played by the Hadhramis in local affairs the information given is that the Hadhrami-born element does not take much interest in local social life or politics, but confines itself to its own groups. These people are conservative, good business men, respectable, dignified, and patriotic to their own country of origin and law-abiding to their country of adoption. They confine their interests to money making and religious exercises and maintain

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35) 1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Zanzibar MM2

Trade and Occupations.

In the Appendix to this note will be found statistics in regard to the trade between Zanzibar and Aden during the years 1932-4. No separate record is kept in respect of the merchandise with which these notes are mainly concerned (i.e., merchandise transported by Hadhramis themselves in dhows), but the following table furnished by the Comptroller of Customs gives a very rough estimate :—

Imports.	Per cent.	*Exports.*	Per cent.
Fish, dried	90	Clove and clove stems ...	20
Ghee	100	Coconuts	100
Salt	75	Simsim (re-export) ...	95
Tobacco, native ...	50	Coconut oil	100
Cotton manufactures ...	60	Iron and Steel manufactures	100
Medicines	100		
Sugar	100		
Colour materials ...	100		

As, however, it is understood that most of the dhows plying between Zanzibar and the Hadhramaut enter and leave the ports of Mukalla, Seihut and Shihr (imports and exports in respect of which are presumably included under the separate and general head "Arabia") without touching the port of Aden, the foregoing information can be of little value.

It may be said generally, however, that the non-settled elements of the Hadhrami population, who move backwards and forwards between their homes and the Protectorate for the purpose of trading, bring with them, when they arrive in the north-east monsoon, such articles as clothes (loin cloths, etc.), honey, henna, dried fish, salt, ghee, livestock, dates and shark oil (sifa), some of which are obtained en route on the Somaliland coast. A number of the visitors, having disposed of their goods, return to the Hadhramaut a few months later in the south-west monsoon taking with them locally grown millet; others, finding employment, stay on for two or three years or more until they have accumulated sufficient money—two or three hundred rupees or so—to return to their homes.

The latest Zanzibar Census (1931) does not include statistics in regard to the occupation of the people, but the directions in which the Hadhramis find employment are indicated in the 1924 Census, relevant extracts from which are contained in the Appendix to this note. It will be observed that the commonest occupations were the following, in the order mentioned: General traders, labourers, water carriers, private servants (no occupation), other occupations, Government employees, fishermen, and gold and silversmiths. Included in the list are of course the Hadhrami coolies, stevedores,

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Zanzibar FM1
Z
563
962
H
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186
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778
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439

their own homes. It includes fresh and salted fish and shark, wheat porridge (*Shurba* and *Haris*) millet, rice, meat, dates, bread, milk, coffee, and tea.

Places of worship are normally shared by both Hadhramis and Shihiris alike, but in practice the Hadhramis mostly congregate in and largely control the Juma's and Mzaham Mosques and the Shihiris the Malindi Mnara Mosque. One burial ground is, on the other hand, used by both sections.

APPENDIX

TRADE BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND ADEN FOR THE PERIOD 1932–1934.

	Trade Imports and Direct Transhipment Total.		Domestic Exports, Re-Exports and Direct Transhipment Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs.
Cloves ... ... cwts.	...	...	3,486	117,708
Clove Stems ... ... cwts.	...	...	44	188
Fish, dried ... ... cwts.	9,325	67,454	75	600
Fruit, fresh ... ... cwts.	...	...	2,295	8,697
Ghee ... ... lbs....	3,520	1,420	...	...
Salt ... ... lbs.	1,295,802	8,917	...	...
Tobacco, manufactured ... lbs.	...	...	125	337
Tobacco, Native ... ... lbs.	3,920	1,471	...	...
Coconuts	...	...	12,865	276
Sim Sim ... ... lbs.	...	...	156,535	9,777
Miscellanoous	...	433	...	...
Instruments, Scientific and Surgical, etc.	...	...	1	628
Cotton, manufactured	...	1,404	...	...
Silk, manufactured	...	7	...	...
Mats, etc.	...	133	...	...
Chemicals ... ... cwts.	...	...	72	6,600
Medicines	...	6	...	...
Stationery ... ... cwts.	4	341	...	...
Books	...	4	...	...
Goods, manufactured	...	66	...	50
Sugar ... ... cwts.	27	386	...	...
Food and Drinks	...	...	...	152
Coconut oil ... ... lbs....	...	...	27,313	4,584
Garlic ... ... cwts.	18	172	...	...
Iron and Steel, manufactured tons	...	...	...	428
Bags and Sacks ... ... doz.	...	...	16	80
Colour materials ... ... cwts.	2	117	...	...
		82,331		150,105

Imports	Rs.	82,331
Exports	„	150,105
Total Trade ...	Rs.	232,436

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Zanzibar FM1
Egypt MR1

H 167 Z 162 563 464

1924 Census: Hadhrami population of Zanzibar by occupations.

	Zanzibar Island.	Pemba Island.	Total.
General Traders	387	19	406
Labourers	203	5	208
Water carriers	200	5	205
Private servants	172	3	175
No occupations	112	13	125
Other occupations	56	6	62
Government employees	43	2	45
Fishermen	41	2	43
Tailors	37	4	41
Cultivators	2	25	27
Landowners (clove and coconut properties only)	16	7	23
Masons	5	5	10
Carpenters	4	5	9
Overseers	8	1	9
Sailors	8	—	8
Brokers	6	—	6
Gold and Silver Smiths	—	3	3
Weeders	—	3	3
	1,300	108	1,408
Females[1]	443	97	
Boys under 12	210	63	
Girls under 12[1]	139	46	
	2,092	314	
Total for Protectorate ...	2,406		

[1] Probably almost entirely of mixed blood (see page 155).

CHAPTER XXVI.

HADHRAMIS IN EGYPT AND THE COUNTRIES BORDERING THE RED SEA.

H 167 E 167 442

Egypt.—Most of the Hadhramis in Egypt settled there over half a century ago, starting business in a very small way. Being by nature a prudent and thrifty race they gradually became successful merchants and accumulated fortunes. Formerly they were the only wholesale merchants in Egypt dealing in South Arabian produce.

E 162 H 167 [439] 457

It is estimated that there are between 400 and 500 Hadhramis in Egypt, including women and children. The community is rather smaller now than in the past. In Cairo the Hadhrami colony lives for the most part in the Gamaliya District near Sayedna El-Hussein Mosque. They are for the most part well-to-do people trading in the produce of Aden and the Hadhramaut, coffee from Yemen, and Syrian soap. The principal occupation is that of coffee or incense merchant. No Egyptian goods are exported by the community to the Hadhramaut, but sums of money representing profits and other

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE HADHRAMAUT

HAROLD INGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

131 To the Arab geographers the Hadhramaut is a province of South
114 Arabia, to the west it remained until 1934 an imperfectly explored part of the peninsula with the chiefs of which Great Britain had had treaty relations since the end of the nineteenth century. From 1934 till the present time it has been my good fortune to explore it, to live in it and to be associated with its political development.

631 Politically it consists of six treaty areas, the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and
643 Mukalla, the Kathiri State of Seiyun, the two Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balhaf and the two tiny sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura. Juridically all these treaty chiefdoms are of the same status, but the premier chief is the Qu'aiti Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla who has the title of Highness and a salute of eleven guns, and after him comes the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun with a salute of nine guns. Until the nineteenth century the Kathiris had been for some centuries the ruling dynasty of the greater part of the country depending for their power on foreign mercenaries, most of whom were Yafa'i tribesmen from the mountains of the lower Yemen. In course of time these mercenaries became more powerful than the Kathiris and from them arose two dynasties, first of the Kasadis and then, conquering them and much of the Kathiri country, the Qu'aitis.

133 The Hadhramaut is essentially a desert region, with a negligible and
132 uncertain rainfall, in which the inhabitants have from a respectable an-
312 tiquity evolved elaborate systems of irrigation to make the most of their limited water and infertile soil, on which they have probably never been able to support themselves. But as the Hadhramis are commercially an
439 enterprising people they have for as far back as we have any certain knowledge of them, a matter of rather more than 2,000 years, lived on trade.
167 The ancient Hadhramaut lived on the incense trade: when that went by sea they learnt to emigrate and for centuries now the Hadhramis have gone abroad to earn money in the countries bordering the Red Sea, in East Africa, in India and most of all in the East Indies. One in every three or four Hadhramis is always abroad, generally temporarily for it is always their ambition to return home, and the largest colonies and the largest fortunes are found in the Netherlands East Indies, particularly Java. The community in Singapore is small but wealthy.

721 Until 1937 the principal feature of their life in their own country was chronic internal strife, for despite their ability to amass money abroad from house property, by trade—mainly in piece goods—by money-lending,

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

lar to that of the old Non-Federated Malay States, though the sultan retains full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. But, as in the case of the Malay rulers, the Kathiri sultan is treaty bound to accept the counsel of the British Resident Adviser in all matters save those affecting Muslim tradition or custom. Also, the state is prohibited from entering into correspondence with any foreign government or any other Aden Protectorate state without approval of the British government. In return for these pledges, Great Britain has undertaken full responsibility for the defense of the state and for the maintenance of the sultan's paramountcy over his own tribes.

That both internal and external characteristics of the Kathiri State should borrow heavily from existing institutions in Malaya is not surprising, since for many generations extensive social and commercial ties have bound these two widely separated regions

TABLE OF STATISTICS, STATES OF THE ADEN PROTECTORATE

State	Title of ruler	Population	Area in sq. miles	Annual revenue	Police	Salute
Qu'aiti (Mukalla) ..	H.H. the Sultan of	197,000	30,000	Rs 27,50,078	Unlisted	11 guns
Kathiri (Seiyun) ...	Sultan of	60,000	6,000	Rs 4,80,000	Unlisted	9 guns
Wahidi (Balhaf)	Sultan of	25,000	5,000	Rs 1,02,448	Unlisted	None
Mahri (Socotra & Qishn)	Sultan of	22,000	13,000	Unlisted	Unlisted	9 guns
Haura	Shaykh of	300	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
'Irqa	Shaykh of	350	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Abdali (Lahej)	H.H. the Sultan of	41,400	4,500	Unlisted	380	11 guns
Fadhli (Shuqra)	Sultan of	25,000	2,500	Rs 4,17,697	120	9 guns
Amiri (Dhala)	Amir of	27,000	1,050	Rs 1,50,000	75	9 guns
Lower Yafa'i (Al Qara)	Sultan of	23,000	700	Rs 1,65,000	30	9 guns
Upper Yafa'i (Mahjaba)	Sultan of	89,000	900	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Lower 'Aulaqi (Ahwar)	Sultan of	12,000	2,500	Rs 49,000	40	None
Upper 'Aulaqi (Nisab)	Sultan of	53,000	1,800	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Beihan (Beihan Qasb)	Amir of	13,000	4,000	Unlisted	40	None
Audhali (Lodar)	Sultan of	10,000	1,000	Unlisted	30	None
Haushabi (Museimir)	Sultan of	10,000	350	Unlisted	29	None
Alawi (Al Qash'a) ..	Shaykh of	1,200	89	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Aqrabi (Bir Ahmed).	Shaykh of	2,000	101	Unlisted	Unlisted	None

Area & population figures from: *Columbia Lippincott Gazeteer of the World*, 1952.
Revenue & police figures from: *Aden Colonial Report*, 1949 & 1950.
Data on gun salutes from: W. H. Ingrams in conversation with the author.

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

together. Kathiri economy is almost wholly dependent on funds remitted to Seiyun and Terim from extensive Far East business holdings of great Kathiri families like the House of al-Kaf. Over a century ago, branches of these families emigrated to Singapore and Java in search of happier livelihoods than those provided in their own infertile homeland. Today, vast blocks of property in metropolitan Singapore and Jakarta are held by scions of these early Hadhrami entrepreneurs. Estimated revenue from such holdings has been put at $2,500,000 yearly.[9]

East Indian influences are by no means solely fiscal. Malay is virtually the court language at Seiyun and certainly the common tongue among the educated classes. The routine dress of a Kathiri gentleman is a high-collared tunic reminiscent of the Indian *sherwani* and worn over a sarong.

The most casual survey of this unlikely country would be incomplete without mention of that extraordinary old patriarch, Seyyed Sir Bubakr al-Kaf, K. B. E., present head of the al-Kaf family. If a whole country can be said to live under the shadow of one man's private charities, the Kathiri State is it, with Sir Bubakr the personification of the seignioral patron. Though in his seventies, he is still the dominating personality of the Hadhramaut and his millions the source of much of its prosperity. In 1937, he built the first motorable road from Shihr, on the Hadhramaut coast inland to Terim, a distance of a hundred miles, thus providing convenient egress over a route previously negotiable only by camel and requiring many days travel time. Today, Aden Airways Ltd., operates a regular plane service between Aden Colony and Hauta, in Kathiri territory. In addition, Sir Bubakr is responsible for much of the state's urban electrification, many of its medical services, schools and, yes, even cinemas. It is in large measure due to his efforts that the Kathiri State of Hadhramaut stands today on the threshold of the twentieth century.

[9] W. H. Ingrams, *Report on the Social, Economic and Political Conditions in the Hadhramaut*. London: Colonial Office, 1936.

7: Stuiler-Raemaekers T-3 (1950-51) 1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

It is the same type of building that has been carried to perfection in the towns. This brings us to the chief group of interest—the townsfolk.

The ancient cities usually lay on some small eminence in the centre of the main valley or up a side valley. They had defence walls round them and were probably manned by very well-organized garrisons. When the "middle ages" or "dark ages" of Arabia came upon this area with the decline of the land trade routes in the second century, these cities seem to have been abandoned as the empires broke up. The people who remained after this decline seem to have taken to living in eagles' nests and cliff-side towns built on the steep slopes of the valleys. They may be the forefathers of the town dwellers found today in the main valley of Hadhramaut and its tributaries of Wadi Do'an, Wadi bin Ali, and Wadi 'Idm.

People of the side valleys remained much closer to bedouin tradition than in the main valley, as in lovely Do'an, for instance—the narrow, riverless valley, its bed entirely covered with thick palm groves which are irrigated with water collected in pools and tanks from the yearly rains. They live simply, drinking the old bedouin drink of husk coffee with ginger and eating the plain millet cakes with a few dried herbs and vegetables (instead of tea and imported rice as is now done in the large towns). There are no natural resources here. Food, except dates and honey, is scarce. To earn a living the Do'anis go and trade abroad, mainly in East Africa. The women of the valley retain their picturesque costumes with heavy jewellery reminiscent of the bedouin silver. Their dresses are mostly of homespun black cotton (as also the men's coloured loin cloths), but for "best" they wear silver embroidered black velvet with gold and silver braid bodices.

Their cliff towns are a fair size and an amazing heaping-up of one building above the other. They are solid and well built of several storeys, on a long narrow plan parallel to the hillside in order not to dig too far into the mountain. Massive walls have small windows and corbelled cornices not found elsewhere in this area; they have a Gothic decorativeness that is pure instinct and a lovely rough, crumbling mud surface that fades into the mountainside because they are made of the same material as the mountain itself. Usually the houses are laid out in small apartments, a room with a lobby and a washroom to each; sometimes one, sometimes two to each floor. Both buildings and streets are narrow for lack of space.

But when we come to the great Wadi Hadhramaut the streets are wide and the buildings are much larger and more sophisticated. This Wadi has its underground river and innumerable wells. Luxury abounds. The people from the great valley towns—Shibam, Saiywun, Terim—made their fortunes in Singapore and Java, and here one comes to the most impressive buildings of Hadhramaut.

The great desert town of Shibam with its 500 houses is a town of merchants only. Contrary to all other towns its site is on an eminence in the centre of the valley, and I wonder whether it may not be an old Sabean site. The buildings on the outer rim of the town form a solid wall, five to six storeys high, and these are the houses of the great, where they get a maximum of air, light and view. Six storeys is the agreed maximum, so that no one shall overlook his neighbour. Only the ruler's castle, on

8 Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

312 of a broad, gently sloping bedrock drainage surface. The plateau abounds in suitable rock surfaces, and they serve as catchment areas for occasional cloudbursts. Walls, six to eight inches high, fashioned of closely packed but uncemented rock fragments and slabs, are

[291 411 362]

FIG. 21—Bedouins of Wadi Hajr. Note the attire and appearance: bare feet or sandals; short sarong; cartridge belt; curved dagger; long, black, glistening, oily hair; ever-present musket. To the stocks of their antiquated guns, goat skulls are frequently attached, as these are thought to provide greater comfort than the original design.

laid out radially from the well so that surface drainage will converge on it from a wide area.

415 401 483 To transport water, Bedouins use bags of uncut goat skins, tied firmly at the leg and neck openings. For drawing well water, the skin is fashioned into a bucket and attached to a rope passing over a pulley in a crudely constructed scaffolding of palm logs lashed together with coconut-fiber cord. The bucket is raised and lowered by donkeys, cattle, or slaves, with the assistance of an appropriate harness. To augment the lifting power applied to each bucket, it is customary to excavate an incline downward from the mouth of the well, equal in length to the depth of the water table, and it is along such a trench that man and beast plod long, weary hours each day. When a bulging and leaking skin has been lifted slightly above the welltop, it is pulled over and lowered into a catchment basin connected with the local irrigation system.

THE CARAVANS

492 438 439 Many Bedouins, not engaged in agriculture or herding, find occupation in the camel transport system of the Hadhramaut. A man

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

usually owns one or two dromedaries and with these joins other tribal associates in moving cargo both to and from the coast. Flour, sugar, rice, tea, cloth, timber, and dates, in which the country is not self-sufficient, are brought to the Hadhramaut from distant lands

FIG. 22—The Sultan of Qishn, accompanied by three Bedouin councilors, is attired in a turban and wears a curved dagger in his belt. Mr. W. H. Ingrams is at the extreme right. Note the Bedouins' well formed features and general attire, especially the sarong, which has been introduced by Hadhrami emigrants returning from the Malay States.

by sailing dhows and tramp steamers. A large part of the cargo, together with locally produced dried fish and fish oil, is distributed by caravan to the interior. Because exports—chiefly skins—are meager, the caravans must make their return journey empty or, at best, only lightly laden. The balance of exchange necessary to provide the excess imports is obtained from the remittances of thousands who have emigrated and are now living abroad, chiefly in the Malay States and along the east coast of Africa.

There are two methods of contracting for the services of a caravan and its many owners, each of whom insists on feeding, caring for, packing, and driving his own beast of burden—either by the day or for a fixed sum between certain points along a prescribed route. The latter plan is preferable, since it precludes any possible benefit to the camel owner from slow travel; but even with an incentive to progress he hesitates to push his animals more than 12 miles a day, and he is skilled in the fabrication of excuses. The men argue at great length about their respective loads before the morning start. A favorite maneuver is to put a slow camel at the head of the line. The inexperienced traveler may also be sidetracked by tales that no

9. Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

its own language, and in its trade, which is dhow-borne, unlike that of Mukalla, which is largely steamer-borne in normal times, it deals with Muscat, the Persian Gulf and India, and to some extent with East Africa, for the coastal Mahris are great seafarers. The Mahris, unlike the Hadhramis, do not settle abroad, so by reason of their habits and their speech they are an even more exclusive and secluded people than the Hadhramis. But in effect little is seen or heard of the Mahris, and their territory is considered part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and they have their contacts with His Majesty's Government through the Residency at Mukalla.

The Western Aden Protectorate

To me the outstanding features of the political set-up of the Western Protectorate are the position of His Highness the Sultan of Lahej, the large number of treaty chiefs, and the general tribal atmosphere of the country. A glance at the map will show why the Sultan of Lahej is the most important chief in the protectorate, for his territory stands at the door of Aden, and through it land traffic from the Yemen and from a great deal of the protectorate must pass. It is the transit dues on goods that have made Lahej the richest state of the Western Protectorate, and with the money His Highness has managed to develop Lahej territory as a sort of private estate, which pays because it grows so much fruit and vegetables which are consumed in Aden. For he has water, and a good deal of the spate of Yemen pass with the Wadi al Kabir and the Wadi as Saghir, which flow through his territory.

So that geography has played a great part in determining the part that Lahej should play in the protectorate. But much of the prestige that the Sultan enjoys to-day is due to his own wisdom. While strenuously guarding the internal affairs of his own Sultanate from external interference, His Highness has consistently given every possible help to His Majesty's Government in matters of defence and so on, and has also co-operated so wholeheartedly in the settling of disputes and political matters generally that he is almost universally accepted as an impartial arbitrator with no axe to grind. This personal achievement of Sultan 'Abdul Karim has made him the leader of the Western Protectorate, and it is really remarkable, as the general tendency of tribal chiefs in the protectorate is not to brook interference in their affairs from others.

There are in the Western Protectorate twenty chiefs in direct treaty relationship with His Majesty's Government, and seven others who have agreements. There are about thirty-five all told who correspond directly with Government. The " nine cantons " are the 'Abdali, the Amiri, the Haushabi, the Fadhli, the Yafa'i, the Subeihi, the 'Aqrabi, the 'Aulaqi, and the 'Alawi—the original tribes with whom treaties were made. The other tribes in the Western Protectorate—the Audhali and the Beihani—did not come into treaty relations until later. But the Yafa'i, the 'Aulaqi, and the Subeihi are divided. In the Upper Yafa'i confederation there are treaties with the Upper Yafa'i Sultan, the Naqibs of Mausatta, the Dhubi Sheikh, the Maflahi Sheikh, the Hadhrami Sheikh, and the Shaibi Sheikh. In Lower Yafa' there is only one treaty, with the Sultan. In 'Aulaqi there are treaties with the Upper 'Aulaqi Sultan, the Lower 'Aulaqi Sultan, and

18:Ingrams G-3 (1934-36)938 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Haswein, and Heila, entirely by the people themselves, and most of the seventeen landing-grounds in the country are now in frequent use by the Royal Air Force. It is interesting to note that many of these landing-grounds were built on the initiative of the local people, and all the new ones were voluntarily constructed by them at no expense to Government. The Sei'ar, the Badawin 'Awamir in the north and one or two others have asked for landing-grounds to be made so that they may be visited. 508

Hitherto communication with the Hadhramaut has been by irregular calls of ships at Mukalla and Shihr, but now there is a weekly commercial air service maintained by Arabian Airways from Aden to Mukalla and Seiyun. There was previously no postal service but now there is a post office at Mukalla and five postal agencies at the principal centres of Shihr, Tarim, Seiyun, Shibam and Du'an. There was no wireless communication, but now there is a commercial service with Mukalla and Government stations at Seiyun and Al 'Abr, and another in contemplation. 509 205 206

Remarkable as these improvements in communication are they do not yet fulfil all the needs of the country, for it is over 60,000 square miles in extent with a population of only about 300,000, of whom perhaps 50,000 dwell on the coastal area and 100,000 in the comparatively fertile wadi lands of the interior, while the rest are Badawin or scattered in more remote settlements where the soil allows the production of a modest living. This wide area, rather larger than England and Wales, has now been all seen, at any rate from the air, though of course not all has been visited on the ground and there are still wide and very desolate areas which have yet to be trodden. 131 161 162

The areas that offer most scope for development and on the development of which the prosperity of the whole country must depend are, of course, the coast and the Wadi Hadhramaut system itself. As in all tropical countries agriculture must be the basis of the modest natural wealth of the country, and the area that offers most scope is the Wadi Hadhramaut and its dependent wadis, principally that part of the wadi between Henin and Qa'udha on the west and As Som on the east, with the Wadis Du'an and Leisar, 'Amd, Bin 'Ali, Al 'Ain, Tarba, and 'Adim, running into it from the south. Generally speaking little cultivation is attempted in the wadis from the north. 311

The outlook of the coast, dominated by Mukalla and Shihr, is chiefly commercial and maritime. Those who do not depend on trade go down to the sea either in the dhows or as fishermen, though there is a certain amount of agriculture and the most important areas are Meifa and Ghail Ba Wazir. From the development point of view the Hadhramaut is fortunate in possessing a balanced population and one that has shown itself enterprising in the making of money abroad. It is the general belief of responsible local opinion that many of the 100,000 Hadhramis who live abroad will return, now that there is security and the prospect of finding a living in a country which, more than many peoples with the emigrating habit, they always regard as home. In a balanced population there are classes which fit into every phase of the cultural and economic structure of society, and the obvious basis of development will do nothing to upset the existing structure but simply give it extended scope. In areas inhabited only by tribesmen development must be difficult and slow, for there are many occupations 439 226 241 182 [167]

23: British Gov't G-5 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Regulation No. III of 1910.

671 X
439

A Regulation to amend the law relating to restrictions on the sea-traffic in arms, ammunition, military stores and explosives between Aden and places in the Gulf of Aden.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to restrictions on the sea-traffic in arms, ammunition, military stores and explosives between Aden and places in the Gulf of Aden; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called the Aden Arms (Sea-traffic) Regulation, 1910. Short title.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) "Resident" means the Political Resident at Aden; and

(b) all words and expressions defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and used in this Regulation shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by those Acts.

XI of 1878. IV of 1884.

3. No vessel shall depart or proceed from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden without obtaining a port-clearance from such officer as the Resident may appoint in this behalf. Vessels not to leave Aden without port-clearance.

4. Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may from time to time prepare and publish a list of selected ports in the Gulf of Aden and declare that the master of any vessel arriving in Aden from any such selected port must produce a port-clearance, granted by the proper authority at such port, authorizing the vessel to depart or proceed from such port direct to Aden. Power to require production of port-clearance for vessels arriving at Aden from selected ports.

5. Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may from time to time, by published order, declare that any port included in a list published under section 4 shall be deemed to be a "pres- Power to declare any of such ports to be "prescribed ports".

23: British Gov't. G-8 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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cribed port" for the purposes of this Regulation, in respect of any specified portion of the coast-line of the Gulf of Aden.

Power to prohibit grant of port-clearance at Aden for voyages to other than prescribed ports.

6. (1) When any port has been declared under section 5 to be a prescribed port in respect of any portion of the coast-line of the Gulf of Aden, the Resident may, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, prohibit the grant of port-clearance at Aden for voyages to any port on such portion of the coast-line other than a prescribed port.

(2) When port-clearance is granted for a voyage to a prescribed port, it shall only authorise the vessel to depart or proceed from Aden direct to such port.

Penalties for leaving Aden without port-clearance or touching at place on way to prescribed port.

7. If any vessel—

(a) departs or proceeds from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden without obtaining a port-clearance as required by section 3, or,

(b) in the case of a voyage to a prescribed port, after leaving Aden and before arriving at the prescribed port, touches at any other place otherwise than by reason of the perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident,

the master and the owner shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Penalties for unlawfully carrying arms, ammunition, military stores or explosives.

8. If any vessel has, within a period of one year immediately before the institution of a prosecution under this section in respect of the vessel, carried arms, ammunition, military stores or explosives between any places in the Gulf of Aden without, or in contravention of the terms of,—

(a) a license granted at Aden by such officer as the Resident may appoint in this behalf, or

2h British Gov't. G-6 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

671/X
439

(b) a pass granted elsewhere by a public official whose designation is included in a list to be prepared and published from time to time by the Resident subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council,

the master and the owner shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with both.

Penalties for arriving in Aden without port-clearance or touching at place on way from prescribed port.

9. If any vessel arrives in Aden from any port mentioned in a list published under section 4,—

(a) without having a port-clearance granted by the proper authority at such port, or

(b) having touched after leaving any such port and before arriving in Aden, at any other place otherwise than by reason of the perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident,

the master and the owner shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Detention, realisation and confiscation.

10. (1) Where the owner or master of a vessel is charged with any offence punishable under section 7, section 8 or section 9, the Resident may, by order in writing, direct such vessel to be detained, and where such owner or master is sentenced to pay a fine for any such offence, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Court may, in addition to any other means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct that the amount remaining unpaid be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(2) Where the owner or master is convicted of any offence punishable under section 8, the Resident may further, by order in writing, direct that the vessel be confiscated.

Searching-posts.

11. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, on or near such pub-

23: British Gov't. G-5 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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lic or private wharves or other landing-places as he may deem expedient, establish searching-posts at which all boxes, bales and packages landed or in transit may be detained and searched for arms, ammunition, military stores and explosives by any officer appointed by the Resident in this behalf.

Power for Resident to make rules.

12. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) prohibiting the master or owner of a native vessel trading from and to Aden to and from ports in the British Protectorates of Aden and Somaliland from carrying any arms on such vessel, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license;

(b) determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any such license shall be granted; and

(c) generally, the carrying out of the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the rules under clause (b) of sub-section (1) may—

(a) fix the fee to be charged for any such license;

(b) limit the time during which any such license is to continue in force;

(c) provide for the renewal of any such license, and its cancellation or suspension in the case of any breach of the terms and conditions on and subject to which it is granted;

(d) provide for ascertaining the quantity and description of any arms on board any native vessel;

23 British Gov't. G-5 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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(e) provide for the marking for the purpose of identification, and the registering, of any arms covered by any such license;

(f) require the person holding or acting under any such license to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do; and

(g) provide for the deposit and custody on shore of any arms covered by any such license, while the vessel is in port.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Resident may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both.

(4) All rules under this section shall be published locally in such manner as the Resident, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "native vessel" means a vessel fulfilling one of the two following conditions, namely:—

(a) it must present the outward appearance of native build or rig; or

(b) it must be manned by a crew of whom the master and the majority of the seamen belong by origin to a country having a sea-coast on the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

Exemption.

13. Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation shall not apply in the case of any vessel or class of vessels, and may from time to time alter or vary any such declaration.

Repeal.

III of 1902.

14. The Aden Sea-traffic in Arms Regulation, 1902, is hereby repealed.

[Page 52 is blank]

Prohibition of import into Aden of certain goods not covered by export passes.

No. **4902-62**, dated the 7th June, 1907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into Aden of any Goods specified in the annexed schedule, except such as are imported under cover of an export pass note issued in respect of them by an officer of customs at the place of export.

SCHEDULE.

1. Ostrich eggs.

2. Heads, horns, skins, feathers, or flesh of any of the undermentioned animals :—

(1) Zebra,
(2) Giraffe,
(3) Eland,
(4) White-tailed gnu,
(5) Wild ass,
(6) Buffalo,
(7) Elephant,
(8) Vulture,
(9) Secretary bird,
(10) Owl,
(11) Rhinoceros-bird or beef-eater (Buphaga), any species.
(12) X X
(13) Rhinoceros,
(14) All antelopes and gazelles,
(15) Cheeta (Cynoclurus),
(16) Aard-wolf,
(17) Smaller monkeys of each species,
(18) Morabous,
(19) Egret,
(20) Wild pig,
(21) Smaller cats,
(22) Wart hog (Phacocharus),
(23) Greater Bustard.

228 From the tongue of land we pass the
443 fish-market, where a lively trade in the dwellers of the sea, here so multifarious, is carried on from early morning till late in the evening. The shark seems to be the commonest fish. Sacks full of dried and salted shark's flesh are sent into the interior, where, in times of prosperity, the Bedouins and townsfolk enjoy a piece of it with their frugal meal of bread and rice. The smell of badly dried and, consequently, somewhat decaying fish accompanies the traveller far into the wādīs of Ḥaḍramaut.

443 The bazaar of Makalla has more penetrating odours than is
382 usual elsewhere. Not far from the fish-market are the workshops where loin-cloths and head-cloths are dyed a dull blue-black with indigo, and this trade also has sickening, nauseating smell. The workers and their houses are covered with a layer of indigo.

443 A more attractive trade than these is plied in this long
286 street of the bazaar — that of the weavers and lace-makers. They weave narrow lengths of cloth with brightly coloured stripes and with very attractive fringes, which are woven separately.

443 All sorts of sweets were offered for sale at the booths; also
438 the first bright-yellow or deep-red dates, not yet quite ripe,
439 tuberous fruits, spices, the celebrated Ḥumūmī tobacco in big bundles consisting of whole dried plants; broad waist-bands, Japanese, Indian and Dutch piece-goods, sugar-loaves and rice, coffee-beans and dried coffee-husks, ginger-root and tea from Ceylon and Java, various kinds of grain, meal and *samn*, sesame oil and kerosene, matches and coffee-cups, *djambiyas*[1] and cartridges.

443 We wandered through this storehouse of Ḥaḍramaut. The salesmen had lighted their reeking lamps and torches stuck in bottles; one could only pass slowly through the swarming crowd with the smoke of the lamps mingling with the heavy odour emanating from men and things. As in a dream we

104 [1] *Djambiya*, correctly spelled *djanbīya* (جنبية), is a broad, curved dagger worn in the waist-band in front of the body.

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

The visit to Sayyid Abū Bakr was quite official in character; there are still risks ahead, we do not yet know each other and, on either side, are cautious. The other government officials whom we visited appeared to be men, not of the country itself, but of India or Aden. Trade and banking have been monopolised by the Indians, but latterly the Ḥaḍramīs have been endeavouring to oust them.

As many Ḥaḍramīs are Dutch subjects and as I was considered to be their partisan, an impression which had been still further strengthened by our intercourse with Sayyid ʿAluwī el-ʿAṭṭās, we did not succeed in extracting much information from these Indian officials.

Makalla has about 12000 inhabitants. The passport officer told us that about 1000 Ḥaḍramīs come from Java every year and as many return there; 400 to 500 pass through esh-Shiḥr. Half of them take passage on through boats, while the other half travel via Aden and Singapore. We also heard from him that the old Arab custom of coffee drinking was being superseded here, but still more so in Ḥaḍramaut Proper by the tea-drinking habit, brought over from India and the Dutch East Indies. When we paid visits, tea was offered us more often than coffee. The weak brew stands ready prepared, with much milk and sugar, in a large enamelled kettle.

The chief Customs House officer kept the import and export figures secret, pretending that the money value of the imports was only of interest to himself and that he had never formed a clear idea of the total amount of the imported goods. The chief article imported is rice, from Bengal. The 40.000 or so cases of kerosene and gasoline, which are now a yearly necessity, will rapidly increase in the future.

8. A CLIMB ON THE MOUNTAIN RIDGE BEHIND MAKALLA.

One afternoon, surrounded by a crowd of youngsters, we clambered up the steep, reddish wall of rock behind the town. The view over city and sea from the edge of the plateau, 600 ft. high, is unique. There are four white towers for defence

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

312 drinks. One must accustom oneself as soon as possible to the
271 fixed habit in this country, of drinking one after the other out
485 of the same cup or bowl. Even among the very rich and the Sultans, the big earthenware drinking cups are passed from guest to guest. One sees the soldiers and slaves drink out of them too. The water in the *siqāyas* is often dirty, with a variety of odours and tastes; it also swarms with larvae and the like, but thirst soon teaches one not to notice them and the aversion diminishes in course of time!

In Zemān eṣ-Ṣeghīr we were able to buy milk, buttermilk (here called *rūb*), lemons, coco-nuts and bananas, but at high prices.

361 In the afternoon we proceeded and in a short time arrived
311 on a plateau, fairly thickly covered with tufts of grass and low shrubs, where two villages, el-Ghēḍa and el-Ghiyāḍa, lie among well-cultivated fields of tobacco, surrounded by a small
342 grove of date-palms. The mayor of el-Ghiyāḍa is related to the
● 439 family of el-ʿAṭṭās; we were therefore desirous of calling upon him. The door of his simple, mud, mayoral residence was decorated with particularly fine carving. We were received in a little, dimly-lighted room that served both as a place for storing tobacco and as a reception-room. The mayor had been in Batavia for seven years and had there acquired some wealth in the *batik*[1] trade, which a son is now continuing. As soon as I was informed of this, I proposed to converse in Malay instead of in Arabic. Our host eagerly agreed and we were
[272] soon deep in reminiscences of Java. Meantime coffee was
271 prepared, consisting for three quarters of ginger and for one quarter of coffee, and a great earthen bowl of cold water passed from mouth to mouth. These porous, unglazed bowls filled with water are placed in the small window openings, and the hot outer air causes the water which exudes through them to evaporate, thus cooling their contents. One finds the same

[1] *Batik* is the name of the specially Javanese art of decorating and dyeing pieces of cloth used as garments. The thus decorated pieces are also called *batik*.

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

finest house in all Wādī Dō'an and that we must come and see it without fail. They were born in Addis Abeba of Abyssinian mothers; there, by trading in skins, their father had made the money with which he had built his house. The boys refused to be sent away until they had extracted a promise that we would come on the morrow.

3. THE DAYS SPENT IN WĀDĪ DŌ'AN.

The nights in Wādī Dō'an are said to be cool; 34.2° C. is certainly not cold, but the atmosphere is dry and we can all sleep on the roof though mosquito-nets are necessary. The bathrooms and lavatories in the houses make good breeding-places for insects. Flies also, during the day-time, are more numerous than we could wish.

On the following morning, May 16th, Bā Ṣurra sends us a real Arabian breakfast: a heavy bunch of fine dates in a basket, a tin entirely filled with honey in the comb, the famous honey of this country and one of its few articles of export, further, pine-apple in water made in a Chinese fruit-preserving factory at Singapore and, in a flat basket, a pile of Ḥaḍramī bread, thick pancakes of flour, just baked and still warm from the fire. This bread is saltless and rather heavy, but has a clean taste, but when cold it is as tough as leather. It tastes better and is more digestible than the bread which the Bedouins make, and bake in hot ashes. This latter is of the size and shape of a man's hand (thus about an inch thick) and is generally burnt outside and underbaked inside. It looks red or yellow according to the kind of *dhura* or *dukhn* of which it is made. After breakfast we go together to the *maṣnaʿa* to negotiate arrangements for our further journey and to collect, in the course of our talk, information about this region. Our Sēbānī people will remain here with their camels and donkeys, for we must take with us animals accustomed to go through the wide, level wādīs.

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

much with Bā Ṣurra and is present now. The Deyyin are said to be a wild and primitive tribe, but their chief makes a congenial impression. We did not know at the time that we should pass through his territory on the return journey, otherwise we should have used this opportunity to make some arrangements in advance. The *Muqaddam*[1] of the Deyyin claimed to rule over 2500 Bedouins and maintained that to him who stood under his protection no harm from man could come, but only that which came from God.

The unbroken groves of palms in Wādī Dō'an appear to produce only enough dates for home consumption and for the use of the neighbouring Bedouins. The export of dates does not exist. Barely 400 to 500 camel-loads of honey are sent every year to the coast. There is much import trade, however, *e. g.*, in rice, sugar, flour, kerosene, coffee, tobacco, materials for clothing, etc. The trade balance is consequently rather unfavourable. The situation can, however, be maintained, thanks to the money earned abroad, much of which is sent into the country.

The rest of the morning we spent in sauntering through the plantations of date-palms and the little villages which lie beside them, standing out against the sunny hill-side. When we passed by el-Qarrēn the young sons of Sayyid Muḥammad bin ʿAbdallāh bin Ṭāhā el-Bārr el-Munṣib dashed up to lead us in triumph to their father's house. It is, indeed, worth the trouble of a visit. Although it is new, the fine old style has been adhered to. The wood-carving on doors and windows and the ornamentation of tin-coated iron plates and nail-heads is true Ḥaḍramaut. The house is built of mud on a foundation of boulders bound with mud. The inhabited floors are whitewashed as are also the filagree, stone-work balustrades of the flat roofs and their corners and decorative borders. Built close to these rich houses there is nearly always a mosque with a minaret, both of them dazzlingly white. In such a case,

[1] *Muqaddam* (مقدّم), the first, the chief, the leader.

342 mud steps leading up to them. Signs of intimate contact with foreign countries, Singapore as well as Java, may be noticed
● 439 both in the exteriors and interiors of these palaces. For instance, it appears to be the existing fashion to have the doors sent ready-made from Java and Singapore. Transport of these very heavy doors and window-frames is certainly expensive and difficult, for the strongest and largest camels have to be selected for it, but the supply of wood in Ḥaḍramaut is small and poor in quality and could not have provided for the many great new buildings of Terim in so short a time.
[435] This extra expense is permissible because the rest of the
465 building costs in Ḥaḍramaut is small. Manual labour is very
331 cheap in this desperately poor and overpopulated country.
342 Even first-rate professional men, architects included, do not earn more than a very moderate daily wage. The chief building material is mud, which can be dug up everywhere close by the house that is to be built. As everything is covered with a plaster of mud, the most crooked branches of *nibq* and desert shrubs can be used for roof construction and similar details. The trunks of date-palms are chiefly in use for ceilings and supporting pillars. We only saw wooden pillars with wooden capitals and cross-beams in the very old, dilapidated castles; the carved, dark-brown wood found in these, with their ceilings of split and interwoven branches, painted in rust-red, white, and black, are certainly very beautiful; yet, owing to the scarcity of wood, one must make shift with the trunks of date-palms. Ceilings, pillars and cross-beams are nowadays covered with a plaster of mud, and this, again, is painted over in fresh, soft colours. The new buildings, consequently, make a gayer and lighter impression, both without and within, and they are more cleanly, but something of the old beauty has vanished. Present-day builders have become real masters in modelling mud and in whitewash work. Pillars made of palm-trunks are transformed by them, as if by magic, into vigorous-looking, round columns with fine capitals.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Hadramout MM2

vides seasonal grazing for camels, sheep, and goats.[1] Nevertheless, the Western Protectorate, where rainfall averages from about 2 inches a year on the coast to 7 inches in the uplands and 12 inches in the highlands, is self-supporting in food in normal seasons; the main crop is millet, with wheat, barley, and mustard as summer crops, and other products of importance are coffee and the drug *qat* (the chewing of which is a pernicious habit in south-west Arabia); field-terracing is general in the highlands, and elsewhere the land is mainly irrigated from wells. In the Eastern Protectorate the rainfall is lower and food has to be imported, particularly for the coastal areas and the pastoral tribes; millet is again the main cereal crop, supplemented by lucerne, tobacco, honey, and fish products; until recently most of the honey has been exported to Java, this being connected with the large-scale eastward emigration from the Hadramaut in the last 150 years. The date-palm provides the chief food product of the Hadramaut.

The estimated population of Aden Protectorate at mid-1952 was 800,000. The organization is largely tribal, consisting of some thirty sultanates, shaikhdoms, and other tribal units of varying size. During the past hundred years their rulers have one by one entered into treaty relations with the British Government and are under its protection; but British administration (through an Agent in each Protectorate, responsible to the Governor of Aden) is essentially indirect, and has grown piecemeal for the prevention of intertribal conflict in the interests of travellers and commerce. Some of the chiefs have voluntarily accepted advisory treaties binding them to administer their territories in accordance with the Governor's advice. But not all of them have complete control over their nominal subjects, and the authority of those who have not accepted advisory treaties with the Governor of Aden may be highly capricious; reference has already been made to the conduct of the important Sultan of Lahej which led to a British intervention in April 1952.[2] The most important state of the Eastern Protectorate is the Quaiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla which, like the Sultanate of Lahej, carries the title of 'His Highness' and has its own small regular army; the Quaiti

[1] See 'Banishing Famine from Aden', *Commonwealth Survey*, 14 May 1949, pp. 37–8. For the distinction between steppe and desert vegetation, see Fisher, *The Middle East*, pp. 72–3 and map, p. 70.

[2] See above, p. 103; and see generally Doreen Ingrams, *A Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate* (Eritrea, Government Printer to the British Administration, 1949), pp. 20–32. A punitive expedition was sent to the Shairi tribe in the Western Protectorate in December 1950 after an attempt to assassinate the British Agent.

21: Fisher S-4 (no date) 1950 M1 Middle East
HADHRAMAUT mm2
Aden MM1

H 439 214 Two products of southern Arabia are frankincense and myrrh, which are both obtained from the sap of trees that grow on the damper hill slopes above 3,000 feet. The sap is collected in late spring and early summer, before the onset of the rains, mainly by migrant Somalis and other Africans. At one time there was a considerable trade in these products with the north, and tradition speaks of an 'Incense Route' somewhere in south-west Arabia, along which caravans moved northwards to Medina and the Levant. Nowadays the output of frankincense and myrrh is very much smaller, most coming from the uplands of Dhofar.

H 226 Towards the east, as relief declines and rainfall diminishes, cultivation becomes more and more precarious, and fishing is the main occupation. Large quantities of shark, tunny, and sardines are caught (Chapter X), most of which are dried as food both for humans and for camels. In addition, an oil is prepared from the fish for use in woodworking. Mukhala and Shihr are the chief fishing centres, and in these towns rows of fish drying in the sun for food, and rotting in heaps to produce oil, are prominent, and according to some visitors, unforgettable, features.

H 439 With a barren hinterland, many activities in southern Arabia centre on the sea; and, in addition to fishing, trading by dhow is important. The Arabs of the south are the Greeks of the Indian Ocean, and cargoes are carried between East Africa, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and India—even, at times, the East Indies. From their sea-trading, the natives of Aden and the Hadhramaut derive a livelihood that allows the import of foodstuffs into the country—as it is, local production of food is quite insufficient to maintain the existing population, and part must come from the outside. A cosmopolitan outlook, and wide commercial contacts, strongly contrasting with conditions in the Yemen, are strikingly indicated by the architectural styles in southern Arabia, which are very greatly influenced by East Indian models. Many storied houses, with elaborate woodwork and carving, are most characteristic. After a life of trading, perhaps with many years spent away from his country, the southern Arab often returns to Aden or the Hadhramaut with a small fortune that will keep him in comfort for the rest of his life.

H 177

A 504 Aden is the principal town of the region, and its harbour, the only good one along the entire coast, from Bab el Mandeb to Muscat, is formed by a deep bay partially enclosed by two volcanic necks. The town, of 40,000 inhabitants, owes its development to British

S:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 21,47,767
(*b*) Sai'un ,,	. . . .	2,36,895
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	78,333

Expenditure

652

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 22,24,947
(*b*) Sai'un ,,	. . . .	1,91,199
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government	. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	. . .	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	. . .	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	.	Nil

[453
474]

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

IMPORTS

	No. of packages	*Quantity*	*Value Rs.*
Wheat	1,750 bags	3,332 cwt.	83,300
Millet, Yemani	8,185 attals	19,440 ,,	4,08,240
,, other sorts	28,950 bags	52,045 ,,	11,40,810
Maize	3,670 ,,	7,248 ,,	1,30,460
Flour, wheat	7,145 ,,	7,051 ,,	2,46,780
Rice all sorts	10,908 ,,	17,774 ,,	10,66,440
Dates, Basrah	14,730 baskets	22,095 ,,	4,27,170
,, other sorts	1,692 jerabs	2,266 ,,	45,320
Sugar, refined	7,457 bags	9,868 ,,	4,93,400
Sim Sim	350 ,,	612 ,,	30,600
Tea, black	—	84,317 lb.	2,52,950
Coffee	—	1,547 cwt.	86,630
Sheep and goats	11,237 heads	—	2,52,830
Ghee (butter oil)	4,665 tins	1,562 cwt.	3,49,870
Oil, Sim Sim and Cocoa-nut	7,942 ,,	2,659 ,,	5,21,190
Kerosine and Petrol	37,897 ,,	151,588 gln.	2,27,380
Spices and condiments	—	—	10,19,290
Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	411,330 yds.	6,17,000
Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	4,75,530
Cotton twist	—	870 cwt.	3,89,560
Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	60,830
Wood and timber	—	—	79,530
Miscellaneous	—	—	23,12,210
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS			1,07,17,320

EXPORTS

Tobacco	—	15,090 cwt.	6,08,560
Honey in comb	4,240–4 lb.	16,980 lb.	33,960
,, cleaned	124–4 gln.	7,440 ,,	14,880
Dates, country	—	29,200 ,,	7,300
Lime	—	3,650 bags	10,950
Sheep and goats' skins, tanned	—	230 scores	17,450
Dried lemons	—	590 cwt.	33,200
Fish oil	2,440 tins	9,760 gln.	19,520
Miscellaneous	—	—	2,21,840
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS			9,67,660

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 5 : Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate, as a whole, rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the average rate of exchange during the year being about Rs. 2.2.0 to the M.T. dollar.

Chapter 6 : Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1948 were as follows :

(A) IMPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Wheat	1,732 bags	3,373 cwt.	87,690
2.	Millet, Yemani	7,478 attals	18,975 „	4,07,960
3.	„ other sorts	29,737 bags	57,245 „	13,16,630
4.	Maize	5,515 „	10,896 „	1,79,780
5.	Flour, wheat	6,760 „	9,489 „	3,13,130
6.	Rice, all sorts	12,280 „	20,595 „	11,32,720
7.	Dates, Basrah	11,452 baskets	17,178 „	2,63,390
8.	„ other sorts	72 jerabs	96 „	1,920
9.	Sugar, refined	8,058 bags	15,530 „	7,45,460
10.	Sim Sim	5,881 „	10,220 „	4,59,900
11.	Tea, black	—	82,305 lb.	2,36,620
12.	Coffee	—	2,795 cwt.	1,28,630
13.	Sheep and goats	4,289 heads	—	98,640
14.	Ghee (butter clarified)	5,458 tins	1,827 „	3,07,010
15.	Oil, Sim Sim and Coconut	10,205 „	3,417 „	5,74,030
16.	Kerosene and Petrol	47,930 „	191,710 gln.	2,87,580
17.	Spices and Condiments	—	—	12,27,100
18.	Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	483,504 yds.	6,64,810
19.	Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	5,00,180
20.	Cotton twist	—	1,009 cwt.	3,39,150
21.	Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	81,730
22.	Wood and timber	—	—	61,120
23.	Miscellaneous	—	—	34,68,190
			TOTAL	12,88,3370

6:Gt. Brit.-Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

(B) EXPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Tobacco, native	13,236 bdls.	16,858 cwt.	8,93,650
2.	Honey in comb	—	5,200 lb.	5,6001
3.	„ cleaned	—	1,020 „	2,550
4.	Dates, country	—	900 „	220
5.	Lime	3,879 bags	4,000 cwt.	15,500
6.	Sheep and Goats' skins, tanned	—	10 scores	1,000
7.	Dried lemons	229 bdls.	581 cwt.	33,000
8.	Fish oil	17,049 tins	68,195 gln.	1,27,860
9.	Miscellaneous	—	—	2,93,380
			TOTAL	13,82,760

Chapter 7 : Agriculture and Fisheries

AGRICULTURE

In 1948 farming conditions were generally poor in the Aden Protectorate. Conditions of 1947 were reversed in the areas west of the Bana river, which had a poor 1947 season, received fair rainfall and flood conditions, while east of the Bana erratic and poor rainfall over large areas reduced food production to a low level. This was particularly true of the Hadhramaut and other eastern districts where complete drought returned to the country, causing famine conditions to reappear at the end of the year. The shortage of food was accentuated in those areas where the economy of the country is largely dependent on remittances from abroad. Famine appeared particularly in the Wadi Amd and in Rakhya, where food production is not secured by any irrigation from underground supplies, but is dependent entirely on rain and runoff control. These districts are also partly dependent on remittances from Hyderabad and became particularly affected when India invaded Hyderabad, and currency decrees in Hyderabad cut off the flow of remittances. The scarcity of food was further aggravated by the ban on exports of grain from the Yemen.

241 132 731 457 [439]

Staff

The technical staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a Director, two Agricultural Officers (to be increased to four), an Agricultural Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors.

1 47 2 42

The Abyan Development Scheme has the part-time services of an Irrigation Adviser.

Rainfall Crop and Livestock Conditions

In the districts west of the Bana river *saif* rains were fair, particularly in the highland areas. East of the Bana river *saif* conditions were poor in many districts, but in Beihan conditions were good and the Wadi ran no less than eleven floods. Most of this water was from the runoff of

3'2

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut #142

the management of irrigation farming on some 5,000 acres. The value of the Board's quarter-share of the net crop obtained, after paying harvesting and threshing expenses in kind, was estimated at over Rs. 1,25,000.

Farming in Abyan, largely influenced by the Board's operations, proved important to the economy of the Western Aden Protectorate. In the production of millet alone, it is estimated that a 30,000 bag crop, equal to 3,000 metric tons, was raised. A large portion of this was held as a reserve, or had been marketed to the easterly districts at the end of the year. General control on the export of this grain to Aden itself was maintained, and the flow of the crop to the districts to the east was encouraged.

The Wadi Hadhramaut Rehabilitation Scheme

This was wound up by Government at the end of the 1947–48 financial year. Farmers with outstanding loans were given ten years in which to repay, the basis of repayment being at the rate of 2 per cent of the total loan from the spring crop, 3 per cent from the autumn crop, and 5 per cent from the winter crop grown. By the end of the year, it was apparent that this system of deferred repayment was not proving satisfactory. Moneylenders had again become active, while late planting and reduced acreage were noticeable in many districts. This undoubtedly resulted from lack of foresight on the part of many farmers, who had failed to reserve sufficient seed and fodder and preferred to resort to moneylenders for obtaining their needs on credit.

At the end of the year, proposals were on hand for the introduction of numbers of diesel-driven irrigation pumps for use in the Wadi Hadhramaut.

Co-operation

The Beihan Farmers' Association, formed in the previous year, progressed in a satisfactory manner, and much useful experience was gained by the officials of the association. A good *saif* season helped the members, but this was followed by an almost complete lack of water in the *kharif*. In spite of these difficulties, the association was able to help its members in their requirements of seed, stock, and cash needed for well equipment and for concentrates for feeding livestock. At the end of the year, the association had acquired some Rs. 12,000 from members' subscriptions and from interest charged on loans.

This association cannot be termed a co-operative society in the true sense of the word. It is an association which has the full support of the local Government, and which at present makes use of Government offices and storehouses for its activities. In the present stage of development this is considered to be the most desirable form of association for Beihan.

Western Aden Protectorate

The Western Aden Protectorate fisheries are of minor importance compared with those of the Eastern Protectorate. Shuqra, the seat of the Fadhli Sultan, is, however, a fishing port with a considerable export trade in dried fish

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MN2

trade in dried fish. Other fishing communities are small and the greater part of their population nomadic for part of the year. 226 [360]

Apart from the occurrence in summer of large migratory fish as described under the Aden Colony fisheries, there is a considerable cast-net fishery for sardines along the sand beaches east of Aden. West of Aden, sardines are rare but a small anchovy supports a fishery during the winter months.

Craft and gear are as described under Aden Colony fisheries.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

The fisheries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate are primitive but very productive. Previous observers have estimated the annual catch as over 50,000 tons of wet fish.

Sardines belonging to several species of Sardinella and Dussumieria normally abound on certain stretches of coast east of Mukalla all winter, when they support a very extensive cast-net and beach-sein fishery. Utilisation is wasteful, the fish being either sun-dried for fertiliser and animal fodder or else rotted in order to free a putrid oil. The winter of 1948–49 has unfortunately been the worst sardine season within living memory. [228]

Kingfish (*Scomberomorus*) abound in the vicinity of the sardine shoals and are taken in large quantities in nets and on handlines. They are exported either wet-salted as " maleh " or salted and sun-dried as " safif ". [439]

Three species of tunny and several other large pelagic fishes are caught in considerable numbers and salted.

Sharks are taken in moderate numbers. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and sends small dhows to the Somali coast for the purpose. In general, the Somali coast is reckoned to be a better shark ground than South Arabia.

These fisheries are worked from huris, sambuks and small dhows as described under Aden Colony fisheries, using the most primitive gear. So great is the abundance at high and low tide close inshore, however, that even by these means the catch per man-hour exceeds that of many fully mechanised fisheries elsewhere.

During 1948 the fisheries of the Gulf of Aden, and particularly those of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, were surveyed under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, with a view to promoting their more efficient exploitation. The original schedule was unfortunately upset by failure to get two vessels equipped in time at Aden, but, although this hampered the work, experimental canning was carried out and liver oils tested for Vitamin " A " content early in 1948. Towards the end of the year, a taxonomist was appointed to confirm the identity of the commercial species. A full report on the survey will be published during 1949. 654 647

Following on the early findings of the Survey Party representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation arrived on the Eastern Protectorate coast towards the end of the year in order to go more fully into commercial possibilities. Unfortunately their visit coincided with a particularly poor sardine season.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 652 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

		Quantity		*Value* Rs.
Wheat	cwt.	5,296		1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	„	2,393		47,860
„ other sorts	„	80,933		1,74,060
Maize	„	9,101		1,45,620
Flour, wheat	„	21,250		6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	„	62,051		29,78,450
Other Grains	„	3,154		1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	„	31,290		58,40,800
„ other sorts	„	3,245		64,900
Sugar, refined	„	20,732		10,36,600
„ other sorts	„	1,505		97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	„	3,272		1,30,880
Sim Sim	„	7,670		10,73,800
Tea	lb.	125,547		3,76,640
Coffee	cwt.	5,131		2,46,340
Sheep and Goats				1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter)	cwt.	2,438		4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	„	5,185		6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	gal.	286,764		4,30,150
Spices				9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	yards	548,169		5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts				6,99,270
Cotton twist				1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco				2,63,340
Wool and Timber				1,88,510
Miscellaneous				39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS				Rs. 1,78,67,260

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

EXPORTS

		Quantity		Value Rs.
Tobacco, native	cwt.	22,341		23,59,700
Honey, in combs	lb.	15,348		61,390
Honey, cleaned	„	2,160		7,560
Dates, local	cwt.	299		7,530
Lime	„	8,643		43,220
Sheep and Goat skins	scores	326		1,140
Lemons, dried	cwt.	651		37,070
Fish oil	gal.	2,924		7,310
Miscellaneous				2,48,920
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS			Rs.	27,73,840

Chapter 7: Production

AGRICULTURE

Principal Products

Western Aden Protectorate

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum Millet	62,000	12,400
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets	9,500	1,900
Wheat	1,500	750 *a.*
Barley	4,500	3,000 *a.*
Sesame	8,500	850

Eastern Aden Protectorate

Sorghum Millet	20,000	4,000
Bullrush Millet and other small Millets	2,000	400
Wheat	2,000	1,000 *a.*
Date palms	10,000	3,500

(*a*)—Crops sown in previous year, harvested in 1949.

Estimate of the Numbers of Principal Classes of Livestock

Western Aden Protectorate		*Eastern Aden Protectorate*	
Camels	30,000	Camels	40,000
Cattle	50,000	Cattle	7,000
Goats	400,000	Goats	250,000
Sheep	100,000	Sheep	30,000
Donkeys	3,500	Donkeys	3,000

The year 1949 opened with drought conditions in almost all districts, but early Saif rains, followed by good late Saif and good Kharif rains, and an exceptional fall of rain in the early part of the winter combined

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 5 : Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla.

The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1952 was *Shs.*26,598,960, and the value of exports was *Shs.*2,676,820 ; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows :

IMPORTS

		Quantity	*Value Shs.*
Grain	cwt.	168,333	8,923,630
Dates	„	31,568	696,720
Sugar	„	19,776	1,599,340
Molasses	„	6,087	378,800
Sim Sim	„	9,005	756,950
Tea	lb.	102,055	510,200
Coffee and Husks	cwt.	5,565	473,350
Sheep and Goats	head	10,239	511,950
Ghee and Edible Oil	cwt.	8,873	1,828,900
Kerosene	gall.	186,376	512,500
Petrol	„	267,580	668,700
Cotton piece-goods			1,365,200
Cigarettes and Tobacco			156,570
Wood and Timber			427,860
Motor Vehicles and Accessories			526,250

EXPORTS

			Shs.
Tobacco	cwt.	12,235	1,674,530
Honey	lb.	30,790	227,940
Dates	cwt.	463	15,570
Lime	„	17,400	156,600
Dried Fish	„	6,026	361,560

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

The above figures are derived from estimates checked by sampling, except in the case of the long-staple cotton for which actual figures are available. 241

Outstanding yields of long-staple cotton have been obtained ; yields of one ton of seed cotton with a ginning out-turn of 36 per cent often occur. Yields of irrigated wheat and barley are generally high : wheat yields of 1½ tons per acre are common in the lift-irrigated districts.

Crop Processing

Cotton Ginneries. Long-staple cotton is ginned in two ginneries operated by the Abyan Board, and the total output in the 1951–52 season was 7,206 bales. At the end of 1952 plans were in hand to combine ginning equipment at one ginnery in Lower Abyan. 248 249

Oil Mills. Throughout the Protectorate sesame is crushed in primitive pestle and mortar crushers worked by camel power.

Marketing

Crops for domestic consumption are sold direct by the producer to the consumer, or through merchants, or at markets which are often weekly events in the villages and towns of the Protectorate. 443

Tobacco is exported from the Protectorate by merchants who trade in the Colony of Aden and Middle East markets. 439

Substantial quantities of fresh produce, vegetables and fruit are exported from the Protectorate to the Colony to be sold in the Colony markets.

No marketing boards for export crops exist, but the Abyan Board is at the moment in sole control of the grading, ginning and export of long-staple cotton grown in the Protectorate. 248

Research

Research on cotton and cotton breeding is carried on by the Abyan Board. 242

In the Hadhramaut, the Hadhramaut States contribute funds to an experimental area supervised by an officer of the Department of Agriculture. In this area, which was opened in 1952, investigations on crop production, crop varieties, treatments and water duties have been started.

In the Western Protectorate many varieties of deciduous fruits and citrus have been introduced over the past 14 years, and it is considered that there are sufficient trees in bearing to start on nursery propagation of suitable types. Initial trials have been made at a high-altitude demonstration area on the Audhali Plateau.

Control of Pests and Diseases

Since 1942 efforts have been made, generally with success, to control locust breeding in the Protectorate, which is subject to constant invasions by locusts from other areas. The control of covered smut of sorghum by the use of sulphur for seed treatment has been introduced to areas where damage from this plant disease is common.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

476 The Ahwar Farmers' Association was started with the nomination by the Regent of a chairman and managing committee of 12, assisted by a secretary. The committee functioned during 1952 as a kind of Agricultural Board to deal with local irrigation arrangements, cotton growing and marketing, and development work. It provided a useful link between the Department of Agriculture and the farming community.

FISHERIES

226 The same type of fishing is carried out in the Protectorates as in the Colony with more emphasis on beach seines. The most extensive fishery is the coast from Mukalla eastwards to beyond Qishn. In the winter months sardine of the Sardinella and Dussumreria types are found together with *Scomberomerus spp.* and tunny. The Western Protectorate coast in winter generally supports an intensive fishery for anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) by beach seines. In addition a small shrimp is also caught by this method. The fisheries are localised but seasonal fishermen tend to follow the shoals along the coast.

Encircling gill nets, bottom nets and lift nets are little used in the Protectorate as local opinion is strongly opposed to methods of increasing yields for fear that the fish will become extinct.

439 Fishing is financed in the same way as in Colony by merchants.
226 Fish, surplus to normal requirements, is salted and dried for export to
255 India, Africa and Ceylon but there is considerable local consumption
254 inland. Dried sardines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser and human consumption. One fish factory for canning tunny and sardines, which was established in Mukalla in 1950 and which used an Italian trawler for supplies, has had to close down owing to lack of capital. Fish meal was also produced at this factory. No cold storage or ice-making plants exist.

435 Marketing arrangements are the same as in the Colony : fish prices
226 are about 50 per cent lower for the consumer in the Protectorate.

The sardine fishery which had failed for three years showed signs of revival in the early winter of 1951 along the Eastern Protectorate coast. Shoals of larger fish were also abundant and the upward trend has again been noticed in the winter of 1952.

654 The Fisheries Department is described on page 27. It has surveyed
226 little of the Protectorate waters except by Danish seine netting. The results have been exceptionally poor owing to the rough nature of the bottom. Plans for extensive and intensive work in the Protectorates have been delayed because of schemes in the Colony. A certain amount of work has been done in Western Protectorate waters from Perim to beyond Shuqra but only one area showed signs of promise with Danish seine nets : half a ton of *Lethrinus spp.* was the best single individual haul. The fishermen from Aden Colony range into the Western Protectorate and on three nights at the end of the Shamal of 1952, with assistance from the Fisheries Department vessel, secured 14½ tons of *Scomberomerus spp.* from the west of Aden. These co-operative efforts will be resumed in the Shamal of 1953.

ll: Melamid S-3 (no date) 1954 MLl Yemen MLI
HADHRAMAUT MM2

Y
471 a tannery, and a textile plant. This preference for German firms is rather
609 remarkable.[4] However, Yemen authorities claim that American and British firms were not interested in these concessions.

Y
471 The terms of the oil concession are reported to be based on a capital
651 and profit division of 75 per cent to Yemen, and 25 per cent to the concessionaire. This may explain the lack of interest of American and British firms whose oil concessions in other petroleum-producing countries are on a 50/50 profit-sharing basis, without local capital participation. Furthermore, the Yemen concession is to run for only twenty years (compared
Y with sixty-six years for the Saudi Arabian concessions), provided oil is
135 found within five years. According to the available geological information, the outlook for finding oil is not too encouraging as the highlands of Yemen consist primarily of rocks which are geologically devoid of oil. However,
Y the narrow coastal strip and the lowland deserts do offer possibilities. Here
[131] there is a complication. Because of the absence of definite boundaries, the eastern deserts may be claimed either by Saudi Arabia or by the Aden protectorate.

Yemen also has hopes of discovering commercially utilizable quantities of gold, silver, copper and iron ore, which were all formerly mined in the highlands.[5] Considerable areas in the wadis below the highlands are re-
Y ported to be suitable for the cultivation of cotton, provided modern meth-
[609] ods of irrigation are introduced. Even if no oil is discovered, the change in the attitude towards foreigners and towards innovations may bring about far-reaching economic and political changes in this state.

H
471 In 1938, a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company (in which Brit-
609 ish, Dutch, French, American and other capital participates) obtained exploratory oil concessions in the Aden protectorate. So far no discoveries
177 have been reported. The sheiks and sultans of the area have lately opened their territories to a limited number of foreign travellers, mostly surveyors. Emigrants who had settled in India, Malaya, and Indonesia and who have returned, particularly to Mukalla and the Hadhramaut, have
H contributed not only experience gained overseas, but some capital as well.
433 Regular motor and air transportation[6] is now available. Several irrigation
439 schemes have been established in the western Aden protectorate, at Abyan, where crops of high quality cotton are grown. The greater internal security resulting from the organization of regular police protection against tribal raiders (a combination of the British Royal Air Force and local jeep patrols) has also contributed to economic development. Local fisheries have

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[4] The oil concession was granted to Deilmann Bergbau, German oil producers who also have a concession in Spain.

[5] United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, *Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951-52*, E/2353/Add. 1, ST/ECA/19, Add. 1 (New York, 1953), 126.

[6] At least one foreign trading firm in Aden flies its own plane regularly to various points in the territories to pick up local products and deliver imports.

ll: Melamid S-3 (no date) 1954 MLI Yemen MLI
HADHRAMAUT MM 2
ADEN MM 1
OMAN MK 1

expanded and dried fish and fish oils are now exported regularly. The new exports have more than compensated for the decline in the revenues from incense, the supply of which has suffered from excess cutting and tapping of the few forested areas.

Indirectly, Aden colony has been a beneficiary of the Iranian oil dispute. The former concessionaire in Iran has begun construction of a 100,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery in Aden which is to supply the general area of the Indian Ocean with petroleum products formerly supplied by the now expropriated and shut-down refinery at Abadan. The estimated cost of this project is about $140 million. At present over 12,000 workers are employed on various construction jobs connected with the refinery, including over 8,000 natives and nearly 1,000 Indian nationals. Some 3,000 local inhabitants and about 200 Europeans will be permanently employed in this largest industrial establishment in southern Arabia.

To build and operate this refinery an entirely new town, complete with all modern services, has been established at Little Aden, about six miles from the old port city of Aden. Sufficient water for the domestic requirements of the new town was discovered ten miles away; sweet water for industrial purposes must be obtained by distillation of sea water. A hospital, the largest in Arabia, has also been set up. In general, local trade is benefiting tremendously from the activities of the new oil company. A new port for the discharge and loading of oil tankers is also being built.

Because of the decline in incense production in the Aden territories, Dhofar is now the most important exporter of this commodity. A petroleum concession in this province has been granted to two American oil companies (Cities Service and Richfield) which have hitherto not participated in Middle East oil development.[1] A large airfield for supplies, etc. has been established near Salala, and thorough exploration of the area is to commence within a few months. The outlook for the discovery of oil is reported to be very favorable, since the oil-rich geological strata of the Saudi Arabian or Qatar oil fields may extend into Dhofar.

[1] A concession for the area was formerly held by a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM21

286 Spinning, weaving, and dyeing are also common industries. Cotton is spun into thread by hand-spindles and then woven in hand-looms, and sometimes machine-made yarns or twists are used in the same way; the looms are of the very simplest construction. The industry is still carried on to a small extent at Aden, and somewhat more extensively at a few centres in the interior, notably at Nisāb and Markhah, which are situated in the cotton and indigo growing district of the 'Aulaqi country; here a large amount of cotton fabrics for tribal shawls and turbans is made. The stuffs, when required, are dyed with locally prepared indigo. Sauma'ah, a town in the Beida country, is famous for a special make of goat-hair carpets.

314 Charcoal burning is an industry carried on at several places in the interior, among the wooded slopes of the hilly districts. Potash is also manufactured from a product known as 'Aden balsam'; this is not found in any quantity in Aden itself, but is prepared in the 'Abdāli and Fadhli districts. The balsam is thrown into small pits about two feet wide and one deep, and wood is added; the mass is then set fire to, and as the sap exudes from the plant it mingles with the ashes; the mixture is stirred and allowed to cool; then it is dug up and sent into Aden on camels, for sale. The price is about 8 annas per maund of 28 lb., and the potash is 274 exported to Bombay for washing purposes. A primitive form of distilling is also in vogue, the natives producing a liquor from dates which have been placed in water and allowed to disintegrate. The industry is carried on at Aden (under certain restrictions) and other places.

Trade

438 Practically the whole of the trade of this region is centred in Aden—local trade as well as general. The trade of the only other 504 notable port of this littoral, Shūghrah (and even that of Makalla in Hadhramaut), is restricted and purely local in character, and is entirely subservient to that of Aden.

439 The total value of the trade of Aden (import and export), in round numbers, for the last two years has been:

1913–14	£8,530,000
1914–15	£6,940,000.

This falls into two categories: Transhipment trade, and Inland (or local) trade. Comparative figures for the year 1914–15, were:

Transhipment	£6,682,000
Inland	£258,000.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

From these figures it may be noted how greatly the transhipment trade exceeds the local in amount and importance. The following are the details of the two categories taken separately.

(1) *Transhipment trade.* The principal articles of import, in 1914–15, taken in their order of value were: Cotton goods of various kinds, £580,000; hides and skins, £520,000; grains and pulse (including flour), £490,000; coffee, £320,000; coal, £210,000; tobacco, £150,000; sugar and confectionery, £90,000; provisions, £70,000; oils, gums and resins, silk goods, and ivory.

The principal articles of export were: Hides and skins, £640,000; cotton goods, £530,000; coffee, £380,000; grains and pulse, £360,000; tobacco, £110,000; salt, £76,000; sugar, £75,000; gums and resins, £35,000; provisions, £30,000; dyeing and tanning materials, shells, and ivory.

The movement and distribution of the trade of Aden with different countries and localities was as follows in 1914–15: total trade with India, £1,180,000; Jibuti and Obok (French Somaliland), £780,000; the United Kingdom, £700,000; the United States, £600,000; Arabian Red Sea ports (chiefly Hodeidah, Jiddah, and Mocha), £400,000; Somaliland, £340,000; Arabian Sea ports (Muscat, Makalla, Shiheir, &c.), £260,000; France, £190,000; Italian Red Sea ports (Musawwa', Assab), £140,000; Abyssinia, £130,000; Independent Somali ports, £115,000; Egypt, £80,000; Mozambique, £35,000, &c.

(2) *Inland trade.* Though the foregoing facts are instructive in a general way, it is more essential, for the particular purpose of this book, to consider in detail the trade of Aden with the interior. The movement in 1914–15 was as follows:

Imports from the interior	£140,000
Exports to the interior	£120,000.

The principal articles that passed out, arranged in the order of their value, were: coffee, £30,000; fodder, £29,000; drugs (*kat*, almost entirely), £21,000; raw hides and skins, £18,000; firewood and charcoal, £14,000; animals (chiefly bullocks, sheep, and goats, and, in a less degree, camels), £6,000; provisions (including native food products such as *ghi*, eggs, and honey), £8,000; vegetables and fruits (the latter chiefly d .tes), £5,000; oils (chiefly *jinjili* or sesame-oil), £3,000; dyeing and tanning materials (including saffron and henna), £1,000; and other less important products such as reeds (for building purposes and mats), sesame, madder, wax, potash, and rose-water.

The principal articles which passed into the interior were:

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

439 Cotton (piece-goods and yarns), £30,000; grains (jowari, bajri, rice, and wheat flour), £30,000; tobacco (unmanufactured), £25,000; spices, £16,000; seeds, £6,000; provisions (including dates), £5,000; sugar, £4,000; oils (chiefly petroleum and *jinjili*), £1,900; metals (wrought iron and copper), £1,000; turmeric and indigo, soap, and matches.

From the figures of the *total* trade of Aden, given at the outset, it will be noted that there was a considerable decline in 1914–15 as compared with 1913–14, mostly due to prohibitions and restrictions consequent on the war. Trade has in fact been temporarily thrown back five years, the total value of trade in 1909–10 having been £6,900,000.

Aden was made a free port in 1850. Previous to that year the average total yearly trade of the town was about £120,000; in 1903–4 it had risen to just under £6,000,000; in 1913–14 (the most recent normal year) it had attained more than £8,500,000. On the opening of the port in 1850 much of the valuable trade between Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa, formerly monopolized by Hodeidah and Mocha, was attracted to it; but this marvellously rapid development has, undoubtedly, been mainly due to the opening of the Suez Canal. During the seventy odd years of British rule, the population of the town has multiplied sevenfold, and Aden now forms, normally, not only the chief centre of the Arabian trade with Africa, but an entrepôt and distributing centre for an ever increasing European and Asiatic commerce.

In the year ending March 31, 1915, 2,481 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of about 3,100,000, entered the port, including 1,300 local craft of 38,000 aggregate tonnage—as compared with 3,000 vessels of just under 4,000,000 aggregate tonnage in 1913–14. Of the 1,181 merchant vessels cleared in 1914–15 about 660, with an aggregate tonnage of 1½ millions (or about half the total tonnage) were British; the rest were of foreign nationality and native craft.

The coffee trade, which now finds its principal outlet at Aden, was formerly almost entirely in the hands of the Hodeidah merchants: but the heavy dues of the Turkish authorities at the latter place, coupled with the insecurity of the routes under Turkish control, have diverted a large part of the coffee to Aden. Much is shipped from Hodeidah to Aden direct by sea; the coffee which reaches Aden direct is brought down by caravans from the highlands of the interior. A very considerable quantity is also brought across from the African coast, being shipped from Zeila, one of the Somali ports; it is carried thither on camels from the highlands of Harrar and the Galla country, which, like the Yemen highlands, are suitable

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM21

to the growth of the coffee bush. Food-stuffs are imported from India and from the African coast, as well as from the interior of Arabia. Sheep and goats are shipped weekly in large numbers from Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila; while oxen, fodder, vegetables, and fuel come in mostly by caravan from Lahej and the surrounding country. Ostrich feathers reach Aden from the Somali and Danakil country; mother-of-pearl shells from the Persian Gulf and Red Sea fisheries; ivory from Somaliland and Abyssinia. 439

Currency

Aden Town, as a part of the British Indian Administration, has a rupee currency, and since January 1898 the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady at 1*s.* 4*d.* or thereabouts, and the British sovereign is legal tender at about 15 rupees. The other coins in use are as follows:— 436

Gold.	Napoleon Turkish pound of 100 piastres Turkish dollar of 25 piastres	value varying with the rate of exchange.
Silver.	Maria Theresa dollar Spanish Theresa dollar Netherlands Theresa dollar French 5-franc piece	value varying with the rate of exchange.

The smaller silver coins of foreign countries have no fixed value, and are taken at about their nominal value in Indian currency.

The favourite coin in use in this part of Arabia is the Maria Theresa dollar (*riyāl*), the value of which is affected by the local demand.

The value of all gold and silver coins other than the above is fixed by the bullion merchants, in accordance with information received by telegraph from Bombay. In default of advices from Bombay, foreign coins are sold by weight and touch.

Exchange. The rate of exchange on Europe is regulated in Aden by advices from Bombay.

The above information regarding currency applies in the main to the Aden Settlement and its vicinity. For the remoter parts of the interior little information is available; but it appears that the Maria Theresa dollar is current almost everywhere, and the Indian four-anna piece, locally called a *baula*, has come to be the standard unit of division. For the Hadhramaut currency see p. 228.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM21

purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries.

The harbour of Aden—the Bandar Tawīyah, or Aden West Bay, but more generally known as Aden Back Bay—lies between the two lofty peninsulas, very like in appearance, of Jebel Shamshan (east) and Jebel Ihsan (west); it extends eight miles from east to west and four from north to south, and is divided into two bays by a spit of land. The depth of water in the western bay is from 3 to 4 fathoms, and, across the entrance, from 4½ to 5 fathoms. There are several islands in the inner bay, notably Jezīrah Sawāyih (Slave Island), which culminates in a peak 300 ft. in altitude.

The port of Aden is a great coaling-station and place of call for vessels passing to and from the Suez Canal. Large vessels lie off Steamer Point, the western extremity of Jebel Ihsan. The Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's steamers call weekly at the port to receive, tranship, or land passengers and mails, and it is a port of call for a number of other important lines. There are numerous lights and lightships, the chief being the Aden Cape Light at Ras Marshag, on the east of the Ihsan peninsula, visible for 20 miles, and the Elephant's Back Light on the summit of a headland, visible also for 20 miles; the Aden Lightship, not far from Steamer Point, is visible for 10 miles, and fires a gun whenever a vessel enters the harbour at night.

Of the total population of the Aden Settlement (46,000), about 23,000 are returned as Arabs and there is a large number of Somalis. These two sections do the hard work of the port, but among the Arabs there are a few merchants of substance. Almost every nationality is also represented: Hindus, Parsees, Persians, Chinese, Abyssinians, Jews, &c. The Parsees have annexed a very considerable portion of the trade, for they act as agents and shopkeepers, and their business talent equals that of the Jews. Classified otherwise, European residents and Christians number from 2,000 to 3,000; Mohammedans, 34,000; and Jews, 3,700. The natives have an untidy makeshift air which contrasts with the personal cleanliness of an Indian population, and this arises partly from the scarcity of water, and partly from the temporary nature of their residence and outdoor life.

As far as the Settlement is concerned, there are no natural products whatever with the exception of salt. The food of the whole population, civil and military, is imported, Aden producing not even a blade of grain. Rice comes from Calcutta, Bombay, and Malabar; *jowari*, *bajri*, and maize are brought on camels from the interior; fodder and firewood come from the Lahej and Fadhli districts.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

Irrigation is almost entirely artificial; neither the rains nor the variable streams are in general adequate to this purpose, and watering of the soil is mainly carried on from wells. These may be sunk practically everywhere in the valleys. As in many other parts of Arabia, the water is drawn up in a leather hoist by animals, usually cows, attached to a cord which passes over a pulley supported on wooden struts; the water thus obtained is received in a large wooden trough whence it is spread over the land by means of little runnels.

Cattle-rearing is the principal occupation of the Bedouins. Camels and donkeys are reared for transport purposes; sheep for killing and for milk; cows only for milk and irrigation work; oxen exclusively for ploughing. Horses are very rare and are considered as animals *de luxe*. Bees are numerous, and much honey is produced. The wild animals most largely found are the rabbit, gazelle, wild goat, jerboa, hyena, hedgehog, a large species of lizard (permitted as food to Mussulmans), and the panther, wolf, and monkey (not permitted as food).

Trade and Commerce

The only ports of importance commercially are Makalla (see p. 232), Shiheir (see p. 232), and Seihūt (see p. 230), and even at these the trade carried on is purely coastal, with the near coast of Africa, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the southern coast of Arabia, and above all with Aden and Muscat. Trade by caravan is carried on from these ports with the whole of the interior of the Hadhramaut and with the southern Arabian littoral as far as Yemen on the west and Oman on the east. Burūm (see p. 233) and Qusei'ir are small fishing villages.

There are no made roads; the routes follow the courses of the wādis or natural paths. Transport by wheeled vehicles is impossible everywhere; all is carried on by camels or donkeys. It is, however, relatively cheap; e. g. a camel from Shiheir or Makalla to Seyyūn costs only 5 florins in the good season; in summer, when forage is scarce, it is higher, but never above 10 florins.

The chief exports are dates, stuffs dyed with indigo, a superior quality of wheat, and honey; smaller exports are shells and fins of fish, the latter exported to India and China. Imports: wheat, butter, coco-nuts, coffee, sugar, rice, cotton and cotton stuffs, pottery, bars of iron and worked iron, sesame oil, petroleum, and tin-ware.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

(like a miniature Genoa) on a slope at the foot of a reddish limestone cliff, which rises to a height of about 300 feet immediately at the back of the town, and carries four conspicuous towers for the protection of the place. The town is guarded on the western side by a wall, which extends from the cliff to the shore and has only one entrance gate. The Governor's house is a large prominent square building; the other houses are chiefly huts intermingled with a few stone structures, but the houses on the point are of stone, and of a more modern and substantial character. In this quarter is the bazaar, which is well stocked with all the requirements of Arab life. There are two main mosques. The immediate neighbourhood of Makalla is particularly barren, but about one mile inland, to westward, is an oasis of gardens, belonging to the Governor, irrigated by a good stream of water. The water-supply of the town is obtained by means of an iron pipe from the source of this same stream. The climate is very trying, and the heat on shore is often excessive; but land and sea breezes, with showers of rain occasionally, mitigate it from October to April and again in June and July. The population, which is a very mixed one, was estimated by Hirsch 'at about the same as that of Shiheir', viz. 6,000; but the Aden Military Report gives 12,000.

Makalla is the only place between Aden and Muscat with any pretensions to a port. The harbour, having a fixed light elevated 25 feet at the extreme end of the promontory, is not available for anchorage during the south-west monsoons, and then a considerable portion of the trade is diverted to *Burūm*, a place about 16 miles to south-westward, where good anchorage is found all the year round. A very considerable trade is carried on with India, the Somali Coast, the Red Sea, and Muscat. The exports are chiefly gums, hides, senna, and a small quantity of coffee; the imports, cotton stuffs, metals, and crockery from Bombay, dates and dried fruits from Muscat, coffee from Aden, and sheep, aloes, and frankincense from African ports. Steam vessels call here, and steamers run to Aden; but the coasting trade is carried on mainly by native sailing craft of from 100 to 300 tons, the greater number arriving during the date season.

3. **Qatan**, or **Hautah**, a very clean and prosperous Ka'aiti town, lies among extensive palm-groves and gardens at the head of the main Hadhramaut Wādi, properly so called. It is described by Hirsch as 'a collection of fortresses and castellated houses, among which the palace of the ruling head of the Ka'aiti tribe, with its battlemented towers, stands out most conspicuously'. From here the latter controls the numerous settlements of the Wādis

ably meager. The basic foods are usually breads, dates and milk products, supplemented by vegetables and fruits in season and by varying amounts of meat and fish. Although breads are most frequently prepared from sorghum millet (durra), other forms of millet, as well as maize, wheat and barley are widely used. Rice is generally popular, and large amounts are imported. Dates constitute one of the main food items throughout this region; date palms flourish along some wadies, but the annual crop is inadequate. Numerous types of vegetables and fruits are available in the agricultural areas.

Sheep and goats are raised in both the Colony and the Protectorate. Their milk is used extensively, but only the pastoral tribes are apt to have a sufficient supply. Cow's milk is also consumed in the Colony and in some inland districts, particularly in Western Aden Protectorate, where the grazing conditions are suitable for cattle. Camel's milk is a staple food among certain Bedouin tribes. Ghee, or clarified butter, is employed in the wealthier families. The fat from the tail tissues of the local breed of sheep, which is an important substitute in the Colony and among the eastern tribes, is almost unknown in Western Aden Protectorate. Sesame is cultivated in many areas, and the oil constitutes another source of fats. Meat is seldom consumed more than once a week, except in the more prosperous households. Fish are plentiful along the coast, and both fresh and dried fish are commonly used in the diet.

Housing

Several different types of dwellings are found in Aden Colony. In general, the standards of housing are higher than in the neighboring territories. All variations are encountered between the multistoried stone houses of the wealthy Arabs, the modern style villas of the European and official communities, and the one- or two-story structures of stone or mud brick in which most of the people live. Regardless